The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

No. 424. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 } DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1860. PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a series of Italian Operas, commencing on This MONDAY, SEPT. 10, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Anjelo Luise,
Madame Sherrington, Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlazek, Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita, Signor Kinni,
Signor Chierici,
and Signor Forsi,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Suggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
Monday, September 10—"Il Trovatore." Tuesday—"Macbeth." Wednesday—"Norma." Thursday—"Rigoletto." Friday—"Marta." Saturday—"Lucrezia Borgia."
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office is now open.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 7s.; Second Circle, 5s.; Pit, 3s.; Lower Gallery, 2s.; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.
A Grand Morning Concert at the ANCIENT CONCERT-ROOMS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1860.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTUNDO.
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
The Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, AND ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE; TOGETHER WITH Miss JULIA GOULD, The American Prima Donna.
This Company is from BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK, And is the only Company in existence that performs the AMERICAN BURLESQUE OPERA.
On This MONDAY EVENING, September 10, 1860. NEGRO MINSTRELSY, In all its varied forms, ending with Buckley's Travestie, in Three Acts, on Donizetti's LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Lucretia Borgia, a Black Gal, fond of [illegible] pison and bad whiskey — Miss JULIA GOULD.
[illegible], Captain of Fifty Blackguards, [illegible] in love with somebody he don't know, never saw, or heard of — G. SWAINE BUCKLEY.
[illegible], fond of everybody's wine, a [illegible] of long yarns, not confined to [illegible], a would-be poet, and a fast friend of Gennaro's — R. B. BUCKLEY.
[illegible] Aldouo, a green-eyed Lobster — J. A. BASQUIN.
[illegible], agent for Lucretia — G. LONSDALE.
[illegible] Apostolo Greezy Heado — H. LEAKE.
[illegible] to the Duke, rather slim — J. J. MULLEN.
[illegible] — Master HOWARD.
[illegible] Poco-Tempo Si-Dompra-ora — J. W. ANDREWS.
[illegible], Venetians, Counts (of no account). Gentlemen at-arms, Gondoliers of Gennaro (at dinner-time) Gondoliers of Lrie Canal, &c.
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.
Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.
Children in Arms not admitted.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games, on MONDAY next, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860, under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, Who has signified his intention of being present, and being the last meeting of the season, under the management of the Champion [illegible] committee—J. J. Digges La Touche, Esq.; Capt. Brand, [illegible]; R. G. Christian, Esq.; H. S. Murray, Esq.; Captain [illegible], 76th Regt.; T. Rounkle, Esq. On this occasion the following valuable prizes will be competed for:—A magnificent [illegible] belt, three splendid silver cups, and several silver medals in [illegible] descriptions from a Five Mile Race to [illegible] Yards race; also vaulting and putting the 56 lb. weight, throwing the hammer, and other Athletic Games.
[illegible] can be had on application to Jones Lavett, at the College Hotel, College-street, who will also take further entries up to Saturday, September 15th, when entries will close.
[illegible] kind permission of Colonel Clarke, the splendid Band of the Royal [illegible] will attend.
At half-past seven in the evening the grounds will be illuminated, [illegible] take place; and the amusements will conclude with a Grand Display of Fireworks, by Mr. John Lawrence, Grafton-street.
Doors open at half-past two, and Competition commences on the arrival of his Excellency, at half-past three o'clock.
Admission to the Grounds—Promenade and Seats, 2s.; Upper Ground, 1s.; after Six, Promenade 1s.; Upper Ground, 6d. After 7 o'clock, 6d. to all; children half price.
J. J. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Secretary.

MARINO CRESCENT, CLONTARF.
By the kind permission of Colonel Wardlaw, the Band of the 1st Dragoons will perform on the Crescent Lawn, on FRIDAY [illegible] inst., commencing at four o'clock, and under the management of the Crescent Club the following Foot Races will take place, [illegible] and 1000 Yards Handicap Races, and 100 and 300 Yards Hurdle [illegible] Gentlemen; 400, 400, and 600 Yards for Lads, 12, 14, and [illegible]; Scratch Races, Vaulting, Jumping, &c. These Races will be open to all gentlemen approved of by the Committee. Entries [illegible] made on or before the 12th inst., in person, or by letter addressed to J. J. Wilson, Esq., Secretary, or C. W. Carruthers, Esq., [illegible], Marino Crescent. Fee, 2s. for Gentlemen; 1s. for Lads. [illegible] will be given for each race.
[illegible] conclude with a Grand Display of Fireworks, supplied by Mr. [illegible] Lawrence, 39, Grafton-street.
Admission to non-subscribers, One Shilling; and after Six o'clock, [illegible]—Children sixpence.
(By order of the committee) J. J. WILSON, Hon. Sec.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Il Trovatore, Rigoletto.
Macbeth, Marta.
Norma, Lucrezia Borgia.
La Favorita, Don Giovanni.
ORFEO AND EURIDICE.
The only correct and authorised Edition of the Libretto Books of the Italian Operas to be performed during the present engagement may be had of
J. WISEHEART AND SON, 23, SUFFOLK-STREET, AND 42, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, With the Music of the Principal Airs, Price, One Shilling each.
J. W. and Son take leave to notice their extensive stock of Good [illegible] Stationery, Superior Drawing Materials, New Music (at half price), Albums, Tourists' Cases, Letter and Note size Blotters, Magnifying [illegible], Artificial Paper Flower-making, Flower Pot [illegible] Cases, Purses, Pocket-books, Mordan and Perry's New [illegible] Cases and Leads, De La Rue's Wedding, Mourning, and [illegible] Note Papers and Envelopes, Church Services, Prayer-[illegible], Manuscript and Blank Music Books, Drawing and Sketch [illegible], &c., &c., which they are enabled to offer at the very lowest prices.

HALF A GUINEA.—NOTICE.—HALF-YEARLY SUBSCRIPTIONS HAVE COMMENCED.
NEWS-ROOM CIRCULATING LIBRARY and CHESS CLUB, Open daily from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.
The LIBRARY offers to its Members 12,000 volumes, including a large proportion of old and valuable works, not supplied by ordinary Circulating Libraries. The Ordnance Maps of Ireland, and Files of Newspapers and Directories as far back as the year 1729.
Additions are made daily of every new work of merit.
Subscribers are admitted on the recommendation of a Member, subject to the approval of the Committee.
TERMS—ONE GUINEA PER ANNUM.
NEW BOOKS RECEIVED—Garibaldi's Autobiography—Atkinson's Travels in the Regions of the Upper and Lower Amoor—Domestic Memoirs of the Royal Family—A Summer Ramble in the Himalayas—The Hunting Grounds of the Old World—Wilson's [illegible] Invasion of Russia—Thomson's New Zealand— miles's Self Help. All the New Novels, Reviews, and Magazines.
(By order) C. T. CREGAN, Librarian and Secretary.
Dublin Library and News Room, D'Olier-street, 28th August, 1860.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1160. TO-MORROW, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. | Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S.
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. | George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. | Richard Cliffe, Esq.
| Captain Hamilton.
FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added, half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, [illegible]; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money [illegible] to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be named on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 5 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 [illegible]. All horses entering for this Race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the Race fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, [illegible] extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start, or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race fund.
CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from which there shall be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, for no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 5 per cent. in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; to be the secretary, 5s. The Stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider [illegible] with [illegible] entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any [illegible] until [illegible] ordered by the Starter to pay one sov[illegible]. [illegible] qualified from [illegible]. [illegible] be saddled in the [illegible]. An ordinary each day at [illegible] will attend.
R. J. [illegible]

ST. BRIDGET'S PARISH.
It is intended that the PARISH CHURCH shall be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1860, at Noon Service (12 o'clock).
After the Sermon a collection will be made on account of the Church alterations and repairs.
W. G. CARROLL, A.M., Incumbent.
J. G. BOILEAU, CHARLES GRUBB, } Churchwardens.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.
Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the debate in the CORRIG-AVENUE MEETING, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.
Chairman—Mr. M. TRACY.
Subject:—Is every dead Host the living Body of Christ?—A question for Rev. Mr. O'Connor, and all the priests and people of King-town, Blackrock, Dalkey, Killiney, and Ballybrack.
"Why dost thou prepare thy stomach and thy teeth? Believe, and thou hast eaten."—Aug., Tract 25.
Why do you contradict the teaching of the Lord Jesus—"For the poor you have always with you; but me you have not always"?—Matt. xxvi. 11, Dr. Cullen's Bible.
1. The whole of the same body cannot be several miles from itself at the same time.
The body that is in Mr. O'Connor's host in Blackrock is several miles from the body that is in Dr. Cullen's host in Dublin, at the same time.
How, then, can the body that is in Mr. O'Connor's host in Blackrock be the same body that is in Dr. Cullen's host in Dublin at the same time?
2. The whole of the same body cannot depart from itself.
The host which Mr. O'Connor takes away in his pyx and pocket departs from the host which he leaves on the altar.
How, then, can the body which he takes away in his pyx be the same body that remains on the altar at the same time?
3. The same body cannot be larger and smaller than itself at the same time.
The body of the Lord Jesus in heaven is as large as a man's body. The body in the host is as small as a wafer at the same time. How, then, can the body in the host be the body of the Lord Jesus that is in Heaven?
Roman Catholics are earnestly and affectionately invited to attend.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE (LIMITED).
The Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of the Proprietors of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company (Limited), will be held at the Company's Office, 43, DAME-STREET, in the city of Dublin, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock, Noon, precisely for the purpose of receiving the directors' Report, and statements of accounts, for the half-year ended 1st December, 1860, and declaring a Dividend.
The Transfer Books will be closed on and from Wednesday, the 26th day of September, 1860, to and including Monday, 1st October, 1860.
Notice is also given that said Meeting will be made special, for the purpose of subdividing the present £5 shares of the company into Five Shares of £1 each, should the Meeting so determine.
(By order) HENRY A. CRUISE, Secretary.
43, Dame-street, Dublin, 8th September, 1860.

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY—COOTEHILL EXTENSION.
Notice of Sixth Call, £1 per Share, (except where the Shares have been fully paid up) on £10, Five per cent. Preference Shares, numbered from 22,539 to 37,568, making with deposit, and 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th call, £7 paid up on each share.
NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of this Company, passed this day, a call of £1 per share has been made upon the Proprietors of the above numbered Preference Shares in this Company, and they are hereby required to pay the amount of each call to either of the undermentioned bankers, on or before the 1st day of October next. Interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum, will be allowed on calls paid before that date, and interest at the rate of Six per cent. per annum will be charged from that day on calls not then paid.
(By order of the Board.) THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary.
BANKERS—Bank of Ireland, Dublin; Glyn, Mills, & Co., London.
Company's Offices—43, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, DUBLIN.
August 30th, 1860.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME, 37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
SPECIAL APPEAL.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
Reasons for supporting and contributing immediately to the Home:—
I. Because it protects female innocence and helplessness from destruction.
II. Because it leads young women to the true Saviour and honest independence.
III. Because it has already done much good, under God, to 4,000 friendless ones in twenty years!
IV. Because its funds are now exhausted, and if the Christian community do not promptly come to its relief, what is to be done? Must it be abandoned, and the helpless ones be left to perish on the world, and become a curse, and not a blessing, to society at large?
Contributions are, therefore, earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin, and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.
The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for these children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is felt, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 163 of these poor orphans.
Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were much pained to find that, regarding this matter in a financial point of view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the Society, while their funds were exhausted, and their liabilities at the close of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented. On the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £80 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) had already endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and trust to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit seven of the most urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.
A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Committee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum each before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the annexed list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.
Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves. "Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.
"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a training establishment for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice I brought the matter, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully,
"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.
"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."
The following is an extract from a communication received from a friend of the society who has been authorised to make the proposition:—
"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."
The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" for which the £100 are offered. In this way the efforts of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.
Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the Society in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.
The smallest contribution will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committee. 21st July, 1860.
BENJAMIN GIBSON, Clk., J. H. MONAHAN, Clk., } Honorary Secs.
Contributions already received:—

Lady Griffith,	£5 0 0			Mrs. B——	1	0	0
Hans Hamilton				A Friend, J L,	1	0	0
Woods, Esq.	5	0	0	James F. Wright, Esq.,	1	0	0
A Protestant	5	0	0	Mrs. J. K. Courtney, per Rev. T. Long,	1	0	0
Henry Kirke White,				Dr. M'Clintock,	1	0	0
Esq.	5	0	0	Mrs. Major Greene,	1	0	0
Miss Singleton,	5	0	0	An Opponent of Mixed Marriages,	1	0	0
Mrs. George Rotheram,	5	0	0	Lady Crofton,	0	10	0
John La Touche, Esq.,	5	0	0	A Friend,	0	10	0
George Casey, Esq.	5	0	0	A few Friends at the Meeting	0	10	0
Major-General Porter,	5	0	0	Stamps (Belfast),	0	5	0
The Baron De Robeck,	5	0	0	G F R, per Rev A M Pollock,	0	10	0
C. ——,	5	0	0	Mrs H K Courtney	0	5	0
A Gentleman,	2	0	0	Captain A P Graves,	0	5	0
General Hall,	2	0	0	Postage Stamps (Cork)	0	5	0
A Friend to the Orphan, per Rev. John Hare,	2	0	0	Anonymous, Bangor	0	2	6
A Friend to the Orphan,	2	0	0	A K	0	2	6
C. Gaussen, Esq.,	2	0	0	A Friend,	0	2	6
Espine Batty, Esq.,	2	0	0	A B	0	1	0
A Friend, per Mrs. West,	2	0	0	J. R. Cooke, Esq.,	1	0	0
K——	2	0	0	John Murphy, Esq.,	10	0	0
A. B.,	2	0	0	—— King, Esq., per Rev. James Hewitt,	0	10	0
H. C.,	2	0	0	William Shaw, per do.,	0	10	0
Rev. St. George French,	2	0	0	William Dwyer Ferguson, Esq.,	2	0	0
R. Denny Urlin, Esq.,	1	5	0	Charles Shields, Esq., per Rev. J. S. Ball,	0	10	0
Rev. R. H. Johnson,	1	0	0	William Sandys, Esq.,	1	0	0
— Alexander, Esq.,	1	0	0	W. Jackson, Esq., per Rev. Mr. Archer,	0	10	0
Wm. Vincent, Esq.,	1	0	0	Lord Viscount Gough	2	0	0
Mrs. West,	1	0	0	Thomas Tickell, Esq	1	0	0
Thomas Dowling, Esq.,	1	0	0	—— Humphreys, Esq	1	0	0
Charles Wogan, Esq.,	1	0	0	Mrs Stuart	5	0	0
Mrs. R. Geoghegan	1	0	0	A Gentleman in Staffordshire	5	0	0
R. Manders, Esq.,	1	0	0	W O'Brien, Esq	0	10	0
Miss Aylmer,	1	0	0	R Cusack, Esq	1	0	0
John C. Erck, Esq.,	1	0	0	Rev C Hackett	1	0	0
A Protestant,	1	0	0	A Friend, per Rev Thomas Jordan	5	0	0
Miss Hardy	1	0	0	Miss Rutledge	2	0	0
S H Stevenson, Esq	1	0	0	Mrs Stuart	0	3	6
Mrs Wright	2	0	0	Rev Wm Marrable	5	0	0
Messrs Joy	2	2	0	Burton Brabazon, Esq.,	1	0	0
Orpheline, per Rev. W P Walshe	1	0	0	N. Barton, Esq., per Rev. James Andrew	5	5	0
S H Bolton, Esq	2	0	0				
J Smyly, Esq	5	0	0				
W K Clay, Esq	0	10	0				
The Misses Rosse, per Rev W Stevenson	5	0	0				
S Dobbyn, Esq	1	0	0				
Rev J S Wallace	0	10	0				
B Brabazon, Esq	1	0	0				
S H Jephson, Esq	1	0	0				
Anonymous, per D. [illegible]	1	0	0				

STEAM EXCURSIONS.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of September, 1860, punctually at half-past Ten o'clock morning, for Kingstown, thence through Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, and round the Kish Light, or round Lambay Island, returning by Ireland's Eye, Howth, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening for Dublin.
Between Dublin [illegible] — s. d. [illegible]

FOUND, by a Poor Person, a Gold Locket. The owner can have the same by paying the expense of this advertisement by applying at the Plate, Watch, and Jewellery Establishment, 75, [illegible]ton-street (the late T. Bennett's).

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notice of the benevolent public the following very peculiar and distressing case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of Dublin University, of blameless character, is at present in the most embarrassed circumstances owing to a public situation which he held having been done away with, and his being since unable to obtain any other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a family of nine children to maintain, out of his present precarious earnings, which amount only to a few shillings in the week; they are consequently often in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can vouch for his respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own industry, and are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a few Christian friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £100) could be paid, and a few more pounds (say £30) given, to set him afloat in a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opportunity at present, if he could command the small necessary capital, he would be once more able to support himself and his family in comfort and independence.
The following contributions have been already received:—
R. S. Smith, D.D., Brookboro'. — A. M. Pollock, A.M., Dublin.
C. Stanford, D.D., Dublin. — J. J. Macsorley, A.M., Dublin.
C. M. Fleury, D.D., Dublin. — John Rainsford, Esq., 26, Upper
H. Verschoyle, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.
Contributions will be received by any of the above, or by the Treasurer, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, Dublin.
Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, Esq., 5s.; Rev. C. B. Stevenson, Westcourt, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, Callan, £1 each per Rev. H. Verschoyle, Lady Arabella Brooke, Colonel Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Grogan, 10s., per the Rev. Dr. Stanford.

Education.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS: REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D.; FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.
The pupils of this School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.
Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

IRISH CONSTABULARY CADETSHIPS.
On the 7th instant and following days, four Officers' sons competing for One Vacancy,
C. H. A. CAMERON, Esq., Son of R. B. Cameron, Esq., late Co. Inspector, Rusky, Roscommon, obtained FIRST PLACE and the CADETSHIP, Scoring 865.
On the 19th June and three following days, TEN candidates having been called up to compete for TWO Cadetships,
PHILIP ROBINSON, Esq., Ballynavin Castle, Borrisokane, obtained the FIRST PLACE and FIRST CADETSHIP, and
EDWARD O'REILLY, Esq., Kilkenny, obtained the SECOND PLACE and the SECOND CADETSHIP.
Seventeen Cadetships have been obtained by Mr. STAPLETON'S pupils.
Boarding and Day Pupils by Year, Quarter, or Month.
Prospectuses free by Post.
UNIVERSITY, CIVIL, AND MILITARY INSTITUTION, 26, KILDARE-STREET.
WM. STAPLETON, A.B. T.C.D. Princtoa.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.
H. T. HUMPHREYS receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whose mental and moral culture he pays every attention.
The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.
Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to extensive collections in Natural History.
The Playground is large.
Day Pupils also received.
Unexceptional references given and required.

DUNDALK ENDOWED GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
PATRON—The Rt. Hon. the EARL OF RODEN.
Head Master—Newton Price, B.A., London.
Second Master—E. C. Goore, late of the Government College, Poonah.
Third Master—Herbert Graham, New Coll, Oxford.
The School will Re-Open on Wednesday, September 12th.
The year is divided into three sessions, viz—From Sept. 12th to Christmas, from Jan. 16th to Easter, and from Easter to the 18th of August.
The Subjects Taught are—Holy Scriptures, Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages, Ancient and Modern History and Geography, Political Science, Elements of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Arithmetic and Book Keeping, Shorthand, Mapping and Drawing.
A Drill Sergeant attends daily.
Any pupil may omit Greek, or Greek and Latin, and devote his whole attention to the other branches of Education.
The discipline of the School is maintained without corporal punishment.
A monthly report of the conduct of each pupil is sent to his parent or guardian.
Attention is invited to the Domestic Department, which is arranged on a liberal scale.
Further particulars may be obtained on application.
August 28th, 1860.

Legal Notices.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF MAYO.
SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1860.
In the matter of the Estate of John William Burmester, Farmery John Law, and James Sadleir, Owners and Petitioners, Continued in the names of John William Burmester, William Cory, and James Andrew Durham, Owners and Petitioners.
THE Hon. Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the following valuable fee-simple estates, all situate in the parish of Kilbeagh, barony of Costello, and COUNTY OF MAYO, in eleven lots:—
Lot No. 1—Consists of the lands of Clooniarnan containing 534a. 2r. 1p. statute measure, producing a nett yearly rental of £80 7s 6d.
Lot No. 2—Derrykinlough, adjoining the foregoing lot, and containing 560a. 3r. 29p. statute measure, and producing a nett yearly rental of £28 15s 5d, all in the hands of yearly tenants. There are upwards of 80 statute acres of a fine lough, studded with islands, and good fishing attached to this lot.
Lot No. 3—The lands of Rocksy and North Bracklooangh, containing 1,360a. 3r. 22p. statute measure, producing a nett yearly rental of [illegible] 14s. This lot adjoins Lots 1, 2, 4, and 6, and embraces a large tract of improvable land. About two-thirds of the Lot are held by tenants under two leases, which will fall out on the death of one and two very old lives, when new lettings of considerable advantage can be made.
Lot No. 4—Gowlaun adjoins Lots 2 and 3, and contains 357a. 2r. 34p., producing a nett yearly rental of £9 14s 5d, let on lease, the only surviving life in which is now 60 years of age.
Lot No. 5—The lands of Botinny, containing 527a. 3r. 3p. statute measure, adjoining the next lot, and producing a nett yearly rental of £[illegible]. This lot is in the hands of yearly tenants.
Lot No. 6 consists of the lands of Tonnagh, Derrygurneen, Cloonmore, with its sub-denominations, and Carrowntober, comprising the Mansion House and Demesne of Cloonmore, containing together 1,407a. statute measure, yielding a nett yearly rent of £311 3s 10d.
Lot No. 7—Part of the lands of Ballintadder, adjoining the Demesne containing 101a. 1r. 5p. statute measure, let to yearly tenants at a nett rental of £45 12s 9d a year.
Lot No. 8—The lands of Barron, Middle East and West, containing 77a. 1r. 16p., statute measure, adjoining the desmesne of Cloonmore, producing a nett yearly rental of £143 0s. 11d. This lot is held by tenants from year to year, and under an old lease, two of the lives in which are upwards of 70 years of age.
Lot No. 9 consists of the lands of Liveymulgee Bark and Craggagh, adjoining Lot No. 8, principally let to yearly tenants, containing 414a. 2r. 14p., statute measure, yielding £174 11s 7d per annum.
Lot No. 10—Corragooly, adjoining the last lot, containing 244a. 2r. 14p., statute measure, let to yearly tenants at a nett yearly rental of £71 14s 5d.
Lot No. 11—The lands of Cranmore, Casheldufl, and Glastrasna, adjoining the last lot, containing 1,243a. 1r. 17., statute measure, producing a nett yearly rent of £280 15s 2d. This lot is principally in the hands of tenants from year to year.
Dated this 27th day of July, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
HALLOWES and HAMILTON, solicitors, having carriage of the Sale, 5, Kildare-street.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
This estate is all held in fee simple, and comprises extensive tracts of good arable pasture, and grazing mountains, bog, and improvable waste; the house and demesne, of which the purchaser can have immediate possession, is in the centre of the property. The estate is intersected by the several high roads leading to Ballaghaderreen, Castlerea, Swineford, and Ballymote, all good market towns, from which it is respectively five, thirteen, ten, and seven miles distant. Lots 5 to 11 are reported to contain an extensive coal formation, together with bog iron ore. Griffith's last valuation is £1,259 4s. The last poor-rate was struck on the 30th August, 1859, at 3d. per pound.
The timber on the demesne of Cloonmore consists of ornamental planting, principally larch and spruce. The mansion house is four storeys high. The lands have attached to them tracts of inexhaustible bog and fine valuable turbary, offering an eligible field for expenditure. There is good fishing in the neighbourhood, particularly at Bracklooangh, which abounds in pike. The whole estate lies together and is well intersected by roadway. The railway to Castlerea (and its extension) will be opened within fifteen miles of Cloonmore House in a short time, the contractors being bound to have the line ready for public traffic in October, 1861. The Longford extension to Sligo will also be shortly completed to Ballymote, about seven miles from Cloonmore.
Further particulars of tenure, easements, &c., as stated at the several lots in the printed rental.
For rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin;
Messrs. HALLOWES and HAMILTON, Solicitors, having carriage of sale, 5, Kildare-street, Dublin;
LEONARD MORROGH, Esq., Solicitor, 5, Great Denmark-street, Dublin;
JOSEPH JAMES BYRNE, Esq., Surveyor and Valuator, 16, Lower Mount-street, Dublin;
DOMINICK DARCY, Esq., Doo Castle, Bunnanadden;
Messrs. WILKINSON, STEVENS, and WILKINSON, 4, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, London, E.C.; and of
Messrs. FRESHFIELDS and NEWMAN, 5, Bank Buildings, London, E.C.

IN THE LANDED ESTATES COURT. COUNTY OF LONGFORD.
In the matter of the Estate of The Rev. Spencer William Walsh, Clerk, D.D.; Eleanor Slator, Spinster, Harvey Thomas Tuckett, a minor; Elizabeth Helena Abbello, widow; Robert Gordon Cumming, Charles Francis Cumming, and John Hunt Cumming, Owners; The said Rev. Spencer William Walshe and Eleanor Slator, Exparte Petitioners.
THE Hon. Judge Longfield will, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of NOVEMBER, 1860, at the hour of Twelve o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Dublin, Sell the Town and Lands of Tonyor, held under lease for ever, bearing date the 5th day of October, 1737, and the Town and Lands of Aughnaboy, also held under lease for ever, bearing date the 10th day of May, 1740, in the barony of Moydow, and county of Longfield, subject to the yearly rent of £26, together with the Dwellinghouse and Out-offices thereon erected, producing a total profit rent of £166 8s. 10d., which is paid by a first-class responsible tenant.
Dated this 26th day of July, 1860.
JAMES M'DONNELL, Examiner.
THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor, No. 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.
For rentals and further particulars apply at the office of the Judges of the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin; to JOSEPH KENTLAW, Stationer, 120, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin; or, THEODORE CRONHELM, Solicitor, having carriage of the order for sale, 9, Eustace-street, Dublin.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
The premises to be sold are situate on the road from Moydow, within four miles of Longford, which is the county town, and adjoins the Railway Terminus. The Royal Canal runs close to the lands; the lands are of excellent quality, and contain about 187a. 3r. 20p., English statute measure, and contain about 25 acres of Turbary, like measure. The lands are well planted with full-grown ash, beech, and other timber trees, which are numbered and valued at £500. There is a commodious modern-built House on the lands, which is in good repair. Besides suitable out-offices, there is also a good Kitchen and Fruit Garden on the lands. The right of the public to the two public roads running through the said Lands of Tonyor, one from Ardagh to Moydow, and from Killashee, and from Longford to Moydow, and through Tonyor Bog to Ballymahon, will be reserved in the conveyance to purchasers.

NOTICE.
ALL Debtors to the Estate of the late DENIS LEONARD, of 5, DUKE-STREET, in the City of Dublin, Merchant Tailor deceased, are requested to pay the amount of their respective accounts to Mrs. ANNE LEONARD, his Executrix. And all persons to whom the deceased stood indebted are requested to furnish the amount of their respective demands to said Executrix, on or before the 1st day of NOVEMBER next, in order that same may be discharged. The Interest in the Establishment where the trade has been successfully carried on for the last half-century, and to which a large and highly respectable connexion is attached, to be Let or Sold. The business will be carried on in the meantime.
Dated this 8th day of September, 1860.
EDWARD A. ENNIS, Solicitor for said Executrix, 27, Capel-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.—To be Let, from the 29th day of September instant, for such term as may be agreed on, the House and part of the Demesne Lands of Rochestown, containing 27 Plantation Acres or thereabouts, with the Garden and Out-offices, situate within 3 miles of the town of Cahir, and 6 of Clonmel, both stations on the Waterford and Limerick Line of Railway.
The House will be Let furnished, and contains 12 Bedrooms, Drawingroom, and Study, with excellent Basement and Servants' apartments, Wine, and Coal Cellars. It is admirably situated as to scenery, and in a good hunting country.
The Garden contains about two Irish Acres, is well walled in and stocked with fruit trees of the best description. The land is all in pasture of prime quality, tastefully planted with ornamental timber, and bounded on one side by the river Suir, in which there is good salmon and trout fishing.
Apply to THOMAS H. BARTON, Esq., No. 7, De Vesci-terrace, Kingstown; or to SAMUEL JELLICO, Land Agent, Cahir.
September, 1860.

Auctions.

RATHGAR. SALE THIS DAY OF MODERN HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Tapestry, Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Rugs, Window Curtains and Venetian Blinds, Pierand Chimney Glasses, 2 Circular Mirrors, a few Framed Engravings, Hall Clock, Mahogany Hall Table and Chairs, Hat and Umbrella Stand, Oil-cloth, Stair Carpets and Rods, some Cut Table Glass and other Effects.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at No. 8, GARVILLE-AVENUE, Rathgar road, on THIS DAY, Monday, the 10th September, the entire Household Furniture, comprising two sets of parlour chairs and one sofa in haircloth, a large console sideboard, four enclosed cabinets, two sets of economy dining tables, an oblong pillar table, 12 balloon-backed drawingroom chairs and lounger in crimson, two pier tables, with plate glass backs and pier glasses over, mahogany loo, sofa, card, and work tables, fenders and fire furniture, mahogany four-post Albert, elliptic, iron, and French bedsteads, with curtains and pailliasses, pure curled hair mattresses, several feather beds and bedding, mahogany wardrobes and cases of drawers, a sloping desk and glass case, toilet tables, basin stands and commodes, toilet glasses, towel airers and bedroom chairs, painted presses, kitchen tables and chairs, a dresser, with drainer, a set of dish covers, culinary utensils, pantry delf, &c., &c.
Sale to commence at 11 o'clock.
J. LITTLEDALE & Co., Auctioneers, No. 9, Ormond-quay.

UPPER MERRION-STREET. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Large Upright Chimney Glass, Gasaliers, Handsome Cabinet Bookcase, New Damask Table Napkins, Moderateur Lamps, Eight-day Hall Clock, &c.; also, a very handsome Queen's Pattern Cab Phaeton, particularly adapted for a Medical Gentleman, and built to order by Mr. Grady, of Dawson-street; an excellent Outside Jaunting Car, with good Hair Cushions in Blue Cloth, a Child's Perambulator, a capital Hay-cutter, Wheelbarrow, and about Two Tons of best Whitehaven Coals.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, 13th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, at No. 7, UPPER MERRION-STREET, the entire Household Furniture and Effects, comprising 12 Dining-room Chairs, in Morocco Leather; a Set of three Pillar and Claw Dinner Tables; Pedestal Sideboard; Recumbent Chair, in Leather; Lounger; Carved Console Side Table; six Cabriole Rosewood Drawingroom Chairs; four Willow-seated Occasional ditto; two Loungers; Easy Chair, in Crimson Utrecht Velvet, Elizabethan and Albert ditto; a very handsome Walnut Cabinet, with Marble Top, Glass Panels, and Reflector Back; beautiful Walnut Sofa Table, and Walnut Oval Centre Table, on Pillar and Claw; Circular and Window Ottomans; fashionable Upright Chimney Glass; Plate, 60 in. by 5; superior Brussels Carpets, Hearth Rugs; Fenders and Fire Irons; French Time Piece, Parian Marble Figures, Vases, &c.; handsome Cabinet Book Case; small neat Study Table and Chair, in Morocco Leather; Couch; Three-light Gasalier; Victoria Felt Carpets, &c.; Carved Console Hall Table, Eight-day Clock; Metal Hat and Umbrella Stand, and six Hall Chairs; Stair Carpets and Rods; Lobby Table, &c.; Lobby Spanish and Polished Birch Bedsteads, Curtains, Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows, &c.; Mahogany Wardrobe and Drawers; very handsome Cheval Glass; Toilet Table and Glasses; Wash stands and Ware Commodes; Cane-seat Chairs; Children's Iron Crib Beds and Bedding; Painted Presses; Chintz Window Curtains, Gas Burners, &c.; Double Ladder; Kitchen Dresser, Tables, Chairs, Dish Covers; Roasting Screen, and numerous Culinary Utensils; a quantity of China, Glass, Delf, &c.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely; the Coals, Phaeton, Jaunting Car, and Chaff Cutter punctually at 4.
For H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-st.
CHARLES BENNETT, Auctioneer, 6, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR, 84, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
Mr. BROWN, 252, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, now on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates worthy the special attention of purchasers.
Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand
Broughams, Phaetons,
Clarences, Open and Close Cars
Pilentums, Dog Carts,
Britzkas, Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons, &c. &c., &c.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
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LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
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To Policies then in existence two entire years.
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ESTABLISHED 1835.
Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Will. IV., Sess. 1836.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
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TO THE INHABITANTS OF RATHMINES, RATHGAR, RANELAGH AND THE SOUTH SUBURBS OF DUBLIN.
NOW OPEN.
THE ORIENTAL BATHS, NO. 50, UPPER RATHMINES.
TURKISH BATHS ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLE.
Open for Gentlemen .... 7 to 10 morning, at 1s. 6d. each.
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Open for Ladies .... 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. at 2s. 0d. each.
WARM, RECLINING, SHOWER, AND DOUCHE BATHS.
A reduction made when one dozen tickets are taken together. No extra charges. No gratuities to attendants. Private Baths to admit four at any hour by previous engagement.
It is a strange fact that the Turkish (or Hot Air) Bath is as yet comparatively little known in Dublin as a Re-invigorating and Health Preserving Agent.
Amongst the ancient Romans, in the most luxurious age of the world, these Baths were constructed on a truly magnificent scale, and were universally used; and in the East and in Russia, where similar Baths have been Great National Institutions for many centuries, they have been resorted to as a delightful and luxurious preservative of health.
They are now becoming extensively known in this country as a most useful Medical Agent in a very numerous class of disorders.
THE RATHMINES ORIENTAL BATHS enjoy the benefit (not attainable in a central position in a large city) of an unlimited supply of Pure Air, which is very essential to the renovating and invigorating effects of the Bath.
They are constructed on the most improved principle known, with ample ventilation and pure water. The Heated Air is never deprived of a sufficient degree of moisture to produce the pleasing and beneficial effect sought. Those who have already availed themselves of these Baths can testify to the excellent accommodation, and the attention they have received.
It is a great mistake to suppose that these Baths are in the slightest degree debilitating or weakening in their effect; experience proves the very reverse to be the case.
The following is the opinion of an eminent English physician:—"As regards the Turkish (or hot air) Bath, I think very favourably of it, as a means of cure in many chronic diseases, and some acute ones too. There can be no doubt that the occasional use of the Bath (say once a week) has a powerful effect in keeping a person in health: it keeps the pores of the skin in a perfectly free condition, and favours the full oxygenation of the blood. In almost all cutaneous affections, in rheumatic and gouty cases (and many others) it generally proves useful. In all kinds of common or inflammatory colds or influenza, especially if taken early it is most valuable."
J. F. ALEXANDER, PROPRIETOR.
50, UPPER RATHMINES.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 28, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden).
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
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GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 44, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street; and BEWLEY EVANS AND Co. 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their object being to show how far superior the Botanic practice is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of the remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope, "The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for the United Prayer will (the Lord willing), be held on TO-MORROW (TUESDAY), at Twelve o'clock. Also, in the Evening at Eight o'clock, to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH will preside.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.
Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED)
ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED).
The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found, in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are dedicated with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.
Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Plate, &c., at highest price.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.
They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.
They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the first cost, and much under the price usually charged for far inferior Watches.
We give ... years' engagement with each Watch.
C. MARSH and CO.,
53, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Paillasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

ELECTRO PLATE,
In Great Variety, at
Ingreat variety
HODGES AND SONS,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY,
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
DUBLIN: W. JACKSON,
9, WESTLAND-ROW.
And liberty to add one or two names as agents when appointed.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Hollis-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Saturday Evening.

The last has been a more cheering week, and as the weather has become decidedly favourable for the crops, all apprehensions of a very deficient harvest have been, to a considerable extent, relieved. An influence, of course, has been exercised on the Money market, and a few days' sunshine have wonderfully altered the tone of the money dealers, who are more anxious to accommodate than they were. Indeed, money is very abundant, and at easy rates, having fallen fully a quarter per cent. in value; and although the Bank is still, according to the bank return, meeting with a fair demand, there has been, nevertheless, especially within the last few days, a falling off in the requirements for accommodation, owing, no doubt, to the greater disposition on the part of the discount and other houses to grant it.

The bank return, too, is favourable as showing this week a further increase in the bullion to the extent of £255,694, and which is principally due to the continued large arrivals from New York; also an increase of £295,813 in the "rest." The "circulation," however, has increased by £274,043, and the "other securities" by £105,208; while there has been a small decrease in the "reserve" of £32,600.

The change in the weather and the state of money have, of course, given an impetus to funds, which were more in demand at better prices. The dealings, too, were increased by the arrangements for the settlement of the monthly account, and, owing to the closing of the books for transfer of the New Three per Cent. stock about this time, there was more disposition, as there generally is, to invest in it; still speculative dealings are not active, and the condition of Italy at the present time is not without its effect in greatly checking the increase of such transactions, and although it seems likely that England may be able to hold aloof, there is, nevertheless, an uneasy feeling which prevents anything like buoyancy.

The above remarks apply also to the Dublin Stock market during the week. In shares, however, business has not been extensive; but still they have, in a great degree, participated in the firmer tone of the Funds, and have stiffened in some cases.

To-day London prices remained nearly at yesterday's figures, and the continued steadiness gave great firmness to our market; Consols standing at the previous price, but New Threes, our largest security, advancing three shillings and ninepence for cash, and one-eighth for account delivery. The business done was above the average, many of the transactions being operations connected with the impending account settlement.

The only negociation in Joint Stock Bank Shares was that in Royals, which produced yesterday's price, and continued to be offered at that rate; Hibernians and Nationals were on sale.

In Steam, Atlantics changed hands at last price, and closed with sellers, and a further reduction of one-half per cent. was marked in the City of Dublin Shares which appeared rather heavy. There were offers to purchase Dublin and Glasgow, and British and Irish, Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares were on sale.

In Mines the business was confined to Mining Company of Ireland which realised the previous value; Connorrees were on sale at 20s., and an enhanced price was tendered for General Mines; the selling price of Wicklow Copper Shares was raised to £68, the directors having announced their intention of recommending an increased dividend of £2 12s 6s per share (the previous dividend being £2 5s.

A further advance of three-eighths per share was marked in Patriotics in consequence of the recent satisfactory exposition of the affairs of the company.

Dublin and Drogheda Railway Shares of both denominations were exchanged, the price in the case of the £75 shares being an advance of three-eighths, and in the Thirds a decline of one-quarter per share. Great Southern Stock receded one-eight per cent., and Londonderry and Enniskillen (25 paid) realised £11. Nominal quotations were as follows:—Cork and Bandons £11¾ to £14; Dublin and Kingstown, £203 to £205; Dublin and Wexfords, £5½ to 5½; Dundalk and Enniskillens, £12 to £13½; South-Easterns, £6 to £6¼; and Waterford and Limericks, £23½ to £24. Belfast and Northern Counties, Dublin and Belfast, and Midland Halves were on sale, the original Midlands being in request.

In Preference, Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. A declined fractionally; Great Southern 4 per cent. stock established an advance of one-quarter per cent.; and Waterford and Limerick 5 per cents. again produced a premium of one per cent.

The directors of the Irish South Eastern Railway Company have announced a dividend at the rate of 2s. 6d. per share, free of income-tax, for the past half year, being rather better than that previously declared, which was not free of tax.

The meeting of the Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company was held in London on Tuesday. The company is now leased to the Dundalk and Enniskillen Company, who seem to be satisfied with their bargain, though they have to pay a heavy rent of £26,000 per annum to the Derry and Enniskillen Company. There was considerable discussion at the meeting, and resolutions and amendments were alternately proposed. This was one of the railway projects which, at first, promised to be highly remunerative to the proprietors, but the management being carried on in London, it failed, like all undertakings similarly circumstanced. From the tone adopted at the meeting, it appears likely that an application will be made to Parliament, to authorise either the creation of fresh capital to pay off the amount now to the debit of capital account, or, after the payment of those debts, the amount of arrears due to the preference shareholders to be capitalised, that they may receive interest thereon. This would appear to be the better mode, and is the one recommended by the chairman for adoption.

The meeting of the Patriotic Assurance Company held during the week was more than usually satisfactory, and it would appear that the company has now become fully established in public confidence. Notwithstanding some heavy losses from fire during the past year, the directors have been enabled to declare an increased dividend of £1 per cent. Without wishing to detract from the merits of London companies, we think that more inclination should be shown to support local and well-managed and established offices such as the National and Patriotic, and not allow the almost entire business to be given to London offices well represented, no doubt, by the local agents, but certainly not having the same or any claim upon insurers here, whose ambition it might be to see such institutions flourishing in native soil, particularly when the most ample security is given to the assured, and guaranteed, not only by their intrinsic merits, but by the respectability and position of the directors.

The following remarks on the metal market we take from the *Mining Journal*:—

There has been more inquiry for metals lately, but a considerable part of it consists of a mere speculative character; and, although it tends to give animation to the market, there is nothing permanently substantial to be derived from such a source. Orders for shipment are mostly very limited.

Copper.—A rise of ½d. per lb. on manufactured, and 2 per ton on cake, has been established by the smelters. As the demand has considerably increased, so slight an advance could well be made without seriously affecting the market, as speculative lots could not be sold with any profit to the holders at present; consequently, manufacturers still continue to receive such orders as may be given out without going through second hands.

Iron.—The prices continue steady; sellers decline orders rather than make any further concessions. Merchant bars are now obtainable at £6 2s. 6d. to £6, f.o.b. in London; Staffordshire of all kinds remain unaltered; Swedes of Mediterranean sizes sold at £11 per ton; Indian specification, £11 5s. to £10 are sellers' prices, but no buyers above £11 per ton; Scotch pigs remain nominally 51s. to 53s. 3d., cash; No. 1, 50s 6d., g.m.b., 52s. 6d. No 1 Calder.

Lead.—The position of this metal is unchanged, and sellers of English pig quote £21 5s to £21 10s.; sheets, £22 5s.

At the Pool Ticketing, on Thursday, 3,134 tons of ore were sold, realising £20,726 8s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £129 2s; average produce, 7¼; average price per ton, £6 12s 6d; quantity of fine copper, 227 tons 6 cwts.

Compared with the last week's sale the advance has been in the standard £6 2s, and in the price per ton of ore about 8s 3d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been in the standard £4 4s, and in the price per ton of ore about 5s 7d.

At the Swansea Ticketing, on August 28th, 1,058 tons of ore were sold, realising £12,750 10s. The particulars of the sale were—Average standard, £101 9s 6; average produce, 14 1-16th; average price per ton, £12 1s; quantity of fine copper, 148 tons 15½ cwts.

Compared with the last sale the advance has been—in the standard, £1 10s, and in the price per ton of ore about 3s 9d. Compared with the corresponding sale of last month, the advance has been—in the standard, £1, and in the price per ton of ore about 2s 6d. Of the 1,058 tons of ore sold on Tuesday, 515 tons were from British mines, which gave an average produce 9¼, and sold at an average standard of £106 7s equal to £8 3s, per ton of ore; the remaining 543 tons were from foreign mines, which gave an average produce of 18¼, and sold at an average standard of £99, equal to £15 15s per ton of ore. On September 11, there will be offered for sale 1,277 tonf of ore, from Knockmahon, Cobre, Berehaven, Australia, Norway, &c.

The Customs Duties for the past week have amounted to £17,062 2s. 7d.

	£	s	d
Tea	6,510	3	4
Muscovado sugar	1,972	14	7
Refined sugar	181	12	11
Coffee	129	17	6
Wine	1,155	6	6
Spirits	596	15	3
Tobacco	6,308	4	11
Timber	1	17	7
Miscellaneous	206	10	0
Total,	17,062	2	7

The following is a return of the exports of porter for the week, as taken from the *Daily List*:—

	Hhds.
Guinness and Son,	1252
Jameson, Pim, and Co.,	376
Manders and Co.,	273
Watkins and Co.	257
Findlater and Co.,	243
J. Darcy and Son,	175
P. and J. Sweetman,	115
Brennan, Price, and Co,	86
Caffrey and Sons	23
All others,	109
Total	3009

The following is our comparative statement of prices, as usual:—

	Sept. 1.	Sept. 8.
Consols	92¾	92¾
New Three per cents.	92½	92½
Belfast & Northern Counties x d	45½	45½
Cork and Bandon	14	13½
Cork and Passage	10½	10½
Belfast Junction	43½	43½
Dublin and Drogheda	74½	74½
Dublin and Kingstown	203	203
Dublin and Wicklow	5½	5½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	13½	13½
Great Southern and Western	112½	113¼
Irish South Eastern	6	6
Midland Great Western	54½	54½
Waterford and Limerick	23½	23½
Bank of Ireland	237	237
Hibernian	38½	38½
National	69	64½
Royal	28	28
Atlantic	6	5½
City of Dublin	108½	106
Steam Ship Building Co.	54½	54½
Dundalk	10½	10½
Carysfort Mining Co.	9s 0d	9s 0d
Connorree	19s 6d	20s 0d
General Mining Company	4½	4½
Mining Co. of Ireland	13	13
Wicklow Copper	67	66
Alliance Gas	9½	9½

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 8.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾
Ditto account, 12th October	93¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92¾
Ditto for account, 12th September	92½ ¾
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92¾
BANKS.	
Royal Bank	28
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	9¾
City of Dublin	106
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	20
Wicklow Copper (Limited)	66
Mining Company of Ireland	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	9½
Patriotic Insurance	5¾ 7
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Drogheda	74½
Ditto Halves	24½
Great Southern and Western	113¼
Londonderry and Enniskillen	11
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual class A	14½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	98¼
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable.	5¼

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRID.	SAT.
3 per cent. Consols	93	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	93	92¾	92¾ ¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cent. Stock	92½ ¾	92½ ¾	92¾	92½ ¾	92½ ¾	92¾
Ditto for Account	92½		92¾	92½ ¾	92½	92½ ¾
Bank Stock		—				

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 8.

OPENING PRICES.
Consols Money, .. 93⅛ ¼
Account, .. 93¼ ⅜
New Threes, .. 93⅛ ¼

NOON PRICES.
Consols Money, .. 93⅛ ¼ ⅜
Account, .. 93¼ ⅜
New Threes, .. 93⅛ ¼

1 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, .. 93⅛ ¼
Account, .. 93¼
New Threes, .. 93⅛ ¼

2-15 P.M. PRICES.
Consols Money, .. 93⅛
Account, .. 93¼
New Threes, .. 93⅛ ¼

CLOSING PRICES.
Consols Money, .. 93⅛ ¼
Account, .. 93¼ ⅜
New Threes, .. 93⅛ ¼

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 4 prem.; Eastern Counties, 54; Caledonians, 93¾; Great Northern, —; Great Western, —; Great Western of Canada, 13½; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111¼ 10¾ ½; London and North Western, 100¾ ½; Leeds Northern, 5¼ ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 125½ ¾; South Eastern, 87¼ ⅞ 7; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, —; York and North Midland, —; London and South Western, 92¼; Great Western, 71¾; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 119¼; Grand Trunks, 30¾ 29½; North British, —; Great Western 71⅞; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 232½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian stock, —. Consols very inactive all morning at 93¼ ⅛, alternately buyers and sellers at 93 7-16. Shares dull, and very inactive. Dovers flat at 87¼ sellers. York very strong at 19¼ buyers; other things without change. Canadian flat.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

The English Funds opened without alteration this morning, and were subsequently rather flat. A decline of one-eighth occurred in the afternoon, but after regular hours there was a return to opening prices. The demand for discount this afternoon has again been moderate, though rather larger than yesterday. In foreign exchange this afternoon there was no change of importance from rates of last post. No bullion operations at Bank to-day. The Produce Market during the week have been steady, prices occasionally showing a further slight advance, with considerable transactions for consumption. Also the better prospects of the harvest have led to increased confidence. There is scarcely any speculative business, and the export demand continues inactive for the season.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Friday Evening.

This has been a dull day in the Stock Exchange. Business languid. Funds were unmarked by even a fractional variation, and closed the same as yesterday. The demand for money at the Bank was a little more active than on yesterday, but still moderate. In the Stock Exchange the rate for loans on English Government Securities was only 1½ to 2 per cent.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg and Nottingham, 6½ ¾; Caledonians, 94¼; Chester and Holyhead, 52½ 3½; Eastern Counties, 54½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81 82; Great Northern, 115½ ¾; Great Northern A, 118 19; Great Western, 71¾; Great Western of Canada, 13¼ ⅜; Grand Trunk, 7¼ ¾; Great Southern and Western, 112 13; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 111¼ ½; London and North Western, 100¾ ½; London and South Western, 92½ ¾; Leeds Northern, 54½ ¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 44½ 5; North British, 62½ 3; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 98½ 9; York and North Midland, 92¾ 3¼. Consols have been inactive all day, opening at 93⅛ to ¼, declining to 93⅛, sellers, and closing, 93¼ ⅛. Shares very inactive, and during the early part of the day dull, at lower prices; but they rallied again towards afternoon, and closed firm in tone at the above rates. Leeds in demand. Canadian steady.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 8, 3-20 P.M.—The Bourse opened flat, but afterwards became firmer, Rentes being finally quoted at 68.00, or five centimes higher than yesterday.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY EVENING.—There has scarcely been the slightest variation in the Funds to-day, but the market wears a tolerably steady appearance. The Railway Share market has been inactive and rather flat.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 8.—There is no new feature in either sugar or coffee, both articles being firm. Tea firm. Rice—Some inquiry at the late decline, but holders refuse to sell. Saltpetre steady; limited business. Tallow steady; 52s on the spot; 52s last three months; 52s 9d spring.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPT. 8.—Market firm, and dearer. Sales, probably about 10,000 bales or more. Imports, 8,324.

NEWCASTLE CORN MARKET, SEPT. 8.—Small show of farmers' wheat, and weather again wet and cold. Miller cleared the whole off at 1s. per quarter under last Tuesday's prices, making a decline of 3s. per quarter since this day week. On the stand very little business transacting, owing to the unfavourable change in the weather, and sellers refusing to sell at the decline, and Tuesday's currency is nominally unaltered. Flour sold freely at 2s. per sack decline. Barley firm, but few sales. Oats in limited demand, and rather easier. Beans and peas steady.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, SEPT. 8.—No. 1, 50s 3d to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 5½d to 51s 3d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market firm.

DROGHEDA CORN MARKET, SEPT. 8.—There was a general depression at our market to-day. The only description of grain in request was new white oats, which met a ready sale at 16s 6d per barrel. Old wheat was neglected.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 8.—Firsts, 107s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 95s; fourths, 87s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 2,700 in Market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 8.—White wheat, 24s to 30s; Red wheat, 23s to 27s; oats, 11s to 16s 6d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The supply of English grain continues to be small, and the amount; that of foreign this week has been moderate, and also of flour.

The attendance of to-day's market was almost confined to sellers of wheat, and prices are consequently nominal for both English and foreign, the few retail buyers requiring a reduction of 2s and 3s per quarter upon the quotations of Monday last, which holders were not willing to concede.

Barley, beans, and peas are unaltered in value. Oats are a slow sale, at a decline of 1s per qr. For flour there is no demand.

PRICES AND SALES OF CORN.

Wheat	2366 qrs	64s 10d	Rye	—qrs	0s	0d
Barley	— qrs	0s 0d	Beans	80 qrs	42s	5d
Oats	— qrs	0s 0d	Peas	— qrs	0s	0d

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	530	40	—	—	—	710 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foreign	9,920	3,710	15,530	—	—	910 brls. 4530 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

COLONIAL MARKETS—FRIDAY.

Tea—The public sales have gone off slowly, and, in some instances, prices have declined ½d to 1d per lb. Privately, the demand is very inactive, at previous rates.

Sugar—We have to notice an improved inquiry for most descriptions of sugar and brown qualities have advanced 6d per cwt. West India sugar has sold at from 37s to 45s 6d; Mauritius, 32s 6d to 45s 6d; Bengal, 42s 6d to 47s 6d; Madras, 29s 6d to 46s 6d; Havana, 39s 6d to 48s per cwt. There is rather more business doing in refined goods, and the quotations are the turn in favour of sellers. Crushed sugars are firm.

Molasses—West India are steady, at from 17s 6d to 18s 6d per cwt. In foreign parcels very little is doing.

Coffee—Plantation kinds have met a slow sale, and the quotations have been with difficulty supported. Native Ceylon is quoted at 61s to 62s 6d per cwt. Other coffees are dull.

Cocoa—The market is very flat, and late rates are barely supported.

Rice—Prices have given way 6d per cwt, and the market is very dull. The stock, however, is considerably less than last year.

Cotton—Most kinds are fully as dear as last week.

Fruit—The demand for new currants is far from active, at 56s per cwt. Old fruit is very dull.

Hemp and Flax—Baltic hemp is in fair request at £29 5s per ton. Manilla parcels, as well as flax, move off slowly.

Saltpetre—Most of the parcels offered at public sale have been taken in, and the market generally is heavy, on rather easier terms.

Metals—Scotch pig iron is dull, at 51s 3d cash, mixed numbers. Manufactured parcels support previous rates. Spelter on the spot may be had at £20 5s per ton. Straits tin is freely offered at £132.

Spirits—Rum is in moderate request at 1s 10d for proof Demerara. Brandy is firm in price, and there is a fair demand for grain spirit.

Oils—Linseed oil is selling at 30s 6d per cwt. Foreign refined rape, £47; brown, £44; and English, £43. Other oils are inactive. Spirits of turpentine, 31s to 32s.

Tallow—P.Y.C. is quoted at 52s per cwt. on the spot, and 52s 6d to 52s 9d for spring delivery.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [G]	Ten a.m., Sept. 11.
India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 11.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 12.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [Q]	Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S]	One p.m., Sept. 16.
Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 17.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S]	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [Li]	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [G]	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [S]	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D]	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on Saturday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,118 copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—MONDAY, SEPT. 10.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Thursdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.
BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

2, OLD BOND-STREET, LONDON,
6th September, 1860.
TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF IRELAND.
MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,
We beg respectfully to inform you that we have been engaged for the past three weeks in visiting the most celebrated Woollen Manufacturers in Great Britain. Our first visit was to Scotland, where we purchased a large variety of the newest styles, adapted for Shooting and Fishing Suits. In North and West of England Cloths and Beavers we have been very careful in our selections, and avoiding all spurious imitations of inferior makers, buying only from Manufacturers whose goods stand the test of a chemical process, whereby all inferior dyeing is immediately perceptible on the face of the cloth, a process only known to the experienced eye of a practical tailor.
Whilst in the Metropolis we have devoted a great portion of our time in the several Wholesale Houses in the West End, selecting the Newest Novelties that London can produce, and we are happy to state that no House in the three kingdoms can display a more magnificent stock of Fancy Coatings and Vestings than our Establishment; whilst for Fancy Trouserings we can safely say we stand unrivalled. We may be here permitted to state why we are so successful in bringing so many new and beautiful designs to Dublin, and some to be seen out of London; it is, that from the great extent of our business, we are enabled to buy largely, and for cash, and also, that we purchase early in the season. This alone can bring together the great Novelties for which our Establishments are so noted.
During our stay here we have obtained our certificate of the Registry of our New Article of Dress, the Knickerbocker Pants, specially designed for Riding and Shooting purposes, and highly recommended by the leading London Journals—particularly the "Volunteer Service Gazette," as adapted for Volunteer Corps, as having superseded the use of the Knee-cap during Rifle practice, and combining neatness of style, comfort, and durability in wear. On our return to Dublin we will have the honour to introduce to our kind Patrons and General Public a New Description of Overcoat, which will be the leading Garment in the West End for the Autumn and Winter Season. It will be designated the "Cambridge Wrapper," and we have no doubt, from its ease and elegance, that it will become a general favourite.
Tendering our most grateful thanks for the large amount of support which we have hitherto received, and assuring you that no effort shall be spared on our part to merit a continuance of your patronage,
We have the honour to remain, my Lords and Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servants,
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
2 & 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL SERVICE UNIFORMS.
Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, with every guarantee as to exactness with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hands. The cash purchaser will find our prices considerably under London terms.
SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY, MERCHANT, AND COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Frieses for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a most Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.
They beg to assure their customers, that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a large increase to their Trade.
Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and finished as well in every particular as if specially ordered.
GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

HELP WANTED.

It is hoped that a spirit of liberality may induce many persons to come forward and help, by contributions and collections, to raise the following sums:—

Orphan Refuge Office,
9, Upper Sackville-street.

£100 is offered to the Orphan Refuge, on condition that £900 is contributed within a year towards a reserved fund, to form part of a permanent endowment towards the support of orphans exceeding the number of 140 who may be taken charge of by this valuable society.

The Rev. Benjamin Gibson, 3, Berkeley-street, will be happy to receive subscriptions, and to accept the aid of collectors.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, PETER-STREET.
Patron—Lord Roden.

£100 is offered to the Adelaide Hospital on condition that within a year £900 is contributed towards a trust fund for the use of this important Institution.

Contributions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford, at 117, Grafton-street, or St. Thomas' Church.

£20 is offered with the view of embracing the present opportunity for the spread of the Gospel in Italy.

The Rev. J. B. Heard, 22, Merrion-square South, will receive and acknowledge contributions.

£20 to the Boy's-nest and Ragged School, Kingstown.

Contributions will be received by Josiah Smyly, Esq., 4, Merrion-square, North; and

£20 to the Mission to Friendless Women.

Contributions will be received and acknowledged by the Rev. Charles S. Stanford as above, on condition that within three months eight individuals shall each contribute the same amount to each of these charities.

The sums offered have been saved from the income of a professional man.

"Honour the Lord with thy substance, and with the first fruits of all thine increase; so shall thy barns be filled with plenty, and thy presses shall burst out with new wine."—Prov. iii. 9.

M. Mon, the Spanish Ambassador, has left Paris for Madrid. He had been charged by Queen Isabella to inform the French Government of the proposition which she had made to the King of Naples, to take refuge in Spain if he should be compelled to quit his States. It was, therefore, to regulate different points relative to that affair that M. Mon last came to Paris.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season;
And have also in the rown, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and approved design in
LIGHT PALETOTS,
CAPES,
EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

KENNY AND OWENS AND THE FIFTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.
We have on hand a good selection of materials for these Trousers, suitable for autumn wear.
KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
54, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.

THE King of Naples has chosen the part of discretion rather than of valour. He was to have marched to Salerno, and, with the aid of Bavarians, Swiss, and Austrians, to have made one grand struggle for his crown. But the King has retired to Gaeta, a most convenient port for embarkation, and Garibaldi has dined at Sala, three miles on the side of Salerno, next to Naples. At Naples itself the Government has fallen quite naturally into popular hands. Looking at the revolution now from its results, it might be supposed that the King had merely remained at Naples to prevent anarchy until the arrival of Garibaldi. He moves away like a figure in a diorama. Austria has prepared the Castle of Helzendorf, near Baden, for his reception. The king can amuse himself in playing with Murat for golden crowns at faro tables. England is not the home for such refugees.

Recollections of Haynau and Perkins' men, no doubt, have had their weight with those whose tender mercies made their prisons charnel houses. Young Bomba will meet a goodly confederation of relegated monarchs wearing shadowy diadems, and it is a comfort to have companions in misfortune.

Already the Pope is gradually being confined to a cathedral and a garden. France undertakes to protect for him the parallelogram lying between the Tiber and the sea, and cut off from Tuscany by the lake Bolsena and the river Martia. It is all Etrurian ground, full of objects of antiquarian interest, and, if we mistake not, the study of antiquities was earnestly recommended to the Cardinals by the author of the Imperial Pamphlet. At Bologna, the people have risen and beaten the Pope's troops from the town, and to gratify the anxious desires of the Irish Brigade—*i.e.*, what is left of it—a column of Piedmontese troops has entered the Marches.

Both France and Austria are satisfied with all this. It is somewhat amusing to find the French journals declaring that the policy of France has not been altered by circumstances. All the warnings given by Imperial scribes only referred to an attack upon Venetia or Rome, it appears. Austria declares she would not interfere if the revolution be confined to Naples, and does not touch the frontiers of other States. As it does not seem to be part of Garibaldi's programme to attack Venetia at present, and as France herself has limited the Papal dominions to a garden, there is little probability of intervention. Piedmont will be occupied for a considerable period in consolidating and regulating her new provinces. By the time that all her various States have settled down, both Venetia and "the garden" will have liberated themselves, unless Reforms are introduced calculated to render revolution unnecessary.

IN the 4th report of her Majesty's Commissioners of Inland Revenue, recently issued, there is an interesting account of the laboratory of the Excise under the care of Mr. Philips. So various were the articles applied by wholesale and retail dealers to the purposes of adulteration that, in order to detect them, a special department of the Excise was set apart to train the officers in the art of scientific analysis. Already there are 60 "supervisors" thoroughly able to detect adulteration by the aid of chemistry and the microscope; 25 more are in process of instruction. The number of samples analysed last year amounted to 9,631, and the analyses of them involved 5,000 distillations, and over 16,000 weighings. It is satisfactory to learn that the habit of adulteration, three or four years ago so universal, is being gradually corrected under the constant vigilance of this department. Not only is the consumer benefited by this result, but the revenue is largely increased. An article in very general use was placed under a microscope, and at once was found to be largely adulterated. The trader who habitually committed this wholesale fraud was tried, and fined heavily for the offence. It has been long known that "spirits" were imported into or manufactured in this country of a strength beyond the power of Sikes's hydrometer. This spirit paid, of course, the *maximum* duty, but still was capable of being diluted after it passed the revenue officers. It is curious to observe that a series of experiments, designed to discover a method of testing the strongest spirit, and even absolute alchohol, was defeated by the mildness of the winters of 1857 and 1858. The winter of 1859, and spring of 1860, being severe beyond example, has enabled the experiments to be carried out successfully, and that mode of cheating the revenue will be no longer possible. Although the universal demand for tobacco, and the high duty imposed on it, offer great temptations for adulteration, the report states that "the adulteration of tobacco "is now seldom attempted." Out of 57 samples purchased, in various quarters, for analysis, only 16 were found to be adulterated. One sample of this description, known as "roll," consisted chiefly of cabbage leaves, the outside covering of the roll alone being tobacco. In a large city, and where a number of respectable tobacco dealers are to be found, who pride themselves upon supplying a good article, there is very little adulteration. But in country towns, and in some of those in the immediate neighbourhood of Dublin, the most villainous compounds are sold to the poor. Everyone knows that you can hardly give a greater treat to the gardener or working man than a couple of ounces of town tobacco. The stuff they pay a heavy price for is absolutely worthless. It would be well if the attention of the supervisors was directed to some of the "general" retail shops in small towns. If anyone desires to know the articles with which tobacco is usually adulterated, they are: sugar, liquorice, oil, carbonaceous matter, cabbage leaves, nitrate of soda, sulphate of magnesia, common salt, ammonia, alum, and carbonate of lime.

For the comfort of those who use "Irish" or "Welsh" snuff, be it known that the law permits the use of "lime water;" but as water may be of various degrees of purity, so lime water may be of various degrees of consistency. Some manufacturers use a mixture of that fluid and powdered lime to an extent constituting an adulteration in a dangerous form. Within the last year two manufacturers were detected in the act of adding large quantities of a thick mixture of lime and water to the tobacco stalks in process of being made into snuff, and have paid penalties. Out of eleven samples of other snuffs examined, but one was found to be adulterated. That sample came from Ireland, and contained rather a harmless ingredient, "roasted oatmeal." But the most wholesale adulteration prevails in "pepper." Not the retailers but the wholesale dealers and grinders sophisticate this article. Several wholesale houses have been prosecuted within the year, and against others prosecutions are still depending. While the adulteration in all other articles has greatly diminished within the last three years, it has largely increased in the case of pepper, the proportion of adulterated samples being actually as high as 79 per cent. The condiments used by the manipulators are husks of red mustard, white mustard, *rape seeds*, cereal starches, sago, and *powdered slate*. Besides these, many samples contained capsicum, long pepper, and a large proportion of stalks and husks of the pepper plant.

Of coffee the total number of specimens examined were 3,470, of these only 639 were from Ireland. But the necessity for stricter supervision is found in the fact that in the samples from Ireland the quantity of chicory contained in the "mixtures" averaged not less than 59 per cent. In other words, the poor were paying the price of genuine coffee for a mixture one-half of which ought to be sold for one-fourth of the price.

There is a difficulty, it appears, in testing beer, which the chemists hope to surmount. The articles generally used, and capable of being detected, are saccharine matter, water, and salt; these are used by the dishonest retailer. The condiments adopted by brewers are *grains of Paradise*, quassia, gentian, chiritta, and wormwood; but, besides these, a vast quantity of *coculus Indicus* is imported, *for which no legitimate purpose can be assigned*. It is strongly suspected that this dangerous drug enters largely into the adulteration of beer and porter, but "for "the detection of many forms of adulteration no "satisfactory process is yet known."

The remedy for this system of adulteration is to purchase only at respectable or long-established shops which have a reputation to lose. He would confer a vast benefit upon the poor who could pass a bill that the working men should be paid on Friday, or Saturday mornings, to enable their wives to provide for the week by purchasing from old or respectable establishments in large towns. As it is, the workman is paid on Saturday nights after the higher class shops are closed, and he is driven to purchase the worst articles, at the dearest rate, in the very lowest places of sale.

The *Times* on the Flight of the King of Naples;

Of the King of the Two Sicilies, for a time, there is an end. The resistance offered to the insurgents on the mainland has proved even more ineffectual than that which was made upon the island dominions of the last Neapolitan Bourbon. How to relate the story will prove a problem to the future historian, for, in truth, there is little to tell. Snow melts off a ditch, and water runs out of an earthen vessel which is cracked. Francis II. has dropped out of his kingdom—as apples fall to the ground—by the laws of gravitation. It has been indeed an inglorious and an ignominious flight. There seems not to have been the nerve to strike one downright blow, or incur the slightest personal hazard for the crown which was falling from that unkingly head. It would have been idle to prolong the contest. A struggle would but have led to an idle waste of human life. Why should a monarch endeavour by force of arms to secure the loyalty of a people whose affections have departed from his house? If the bombardment of Palermo was not a convincing proof of his regard for his people, would it have availed him to lay Naples in ashes as further evidence of his paternal affection? There is much in this story of the latter days of the Neapolitan Bourbons which reminds one of the end of the Stuart dynasty in our own islands. It has proved with Francis II. of the Two Sicilies even as it did two centuries ago with James II., of Great Britain and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the last our own Sovereign was surrounded by obsequious courtiers, by Houses of Parliament reasonably obedient, by a navy which was apparently loyal, and by an army which seemed disposed to die in his defence. Dutch William landed, and in a few days this pageantry of power and state melted into empty air. The phantoms of Ministers, Generals, Judges, Admirals were bowing to the last round their Sovereign; but when he most needed their help they were gone. The now historic exclamation "*Est-il possible?*" fell from the Royal lips on the tidings of each successive defection. George of Denmark shuffled off, and Churchill took his leave with a polished bow—so all the rest. But of all who left the Royal presence none returned. For the Scottish Stuarts then, as for the Neapolitan Bourbons now, the earth was revolving the wrong way. Treason was so general that loyalty had become a crime.

Will any one now pretend to repeat the foolish cry, that the Government of the Bourbons was popular with the humbler ranks of the Neapolitan people, although it might have been a despotic and an iron rule to the tribe of lawyers and literary men? The answer to that proposition was received in England last night. Had the peasantry of Naples loved their King with that fierce Vandean sentiment which is respectable from its intensity no matter how blind it may be as to the true character of its idol, Garibaldi and its followers would have spent their strength in vain against the obstacle. A few adventurers cannot snatch the crown from the head of a Sovereign who reigns in the hearts of the people, no matter how splendid the military genius of the opposing commander may be, or how eloquent the denunciations of which his Government may be the object. If mere stupid brute force is on his side, muscle and numbers will beat intellect. Even if a King will take care to secure the fidelity of his army, he may make a stout fight of it for a time. The fears of present evil, the tendency of the human mind to acquiesce in existing authority, and the want of concert among millions only held together by community of suffering, operate in favour of the swift and practised gladiator who is in possession of all the vantage points from which a blow can be delivered with effect. But it is clear that neither the people nor the army were with the Neapolitan Sovereign. He was betrayed even by those of his own house. The conspiracy of Prince Luigi will be among the last of the notable incidents recorded in the chronicles of the Neapolitan Bourbons. This has been no sudden matter. Treason has not fallen upon a whole nation like a thunderbolt. There must have been some ample and sufficient reason why, at a given moment, every one fell away from this young King, who, cruel and vindicative as he may have shown himself in Sicily, could not yet have had time to earn the personal detestation of all his subjects on the mainland. There has been a great change ever since 1848. Then the Lazzaroni at least and the Royal troops were as loyal as massacre and pillage could prove them to be; but now not a shot is fired, not a stiletto is drawn, in favour of the King. St. Januarius himself cannot work one poor miracle in favour of the Bourbons. His precious blood is as sluggish as though it had not been the subject of a well-established miracle. The reason of the apathy, however, is no miracle at all to those who are acquainted with the history of the Two Sicilies since 1815. The reactionary party had contrived to maintain the existence of their faction on *terra firma*, even during the time when the Court was absent in Sicily. Cardinal Ruffo, and such agents as the brigand Fra Diavolo, kept the flame of loyalty alive, but in a manner which is still remembered in the traditions of the peasantry. For about five years there was a lull. The Bourbons were kept in check by the diplomatists of Vienna, but in 1820 the change came, and for forty years this unfortunate people have suffered as much misery as the tyranny and folly of man can inflict in a climate where mere existence is happiness. It has not been a tyranny simply grinding to the intellect of the country, but in the remotest village of the countries subjected to the rule of the four last Neapolitan Sovereigns every peasant has lived under the rule of the police. The Prime Ministers of these Kings have been such men as Canosa and del Caretto—is it a wonder if in the long run the loyalty of the people has given way? Between the years 1820 and 1830 the two Kings, Ferdinand I. and Francis I., were able to take their own course, which proved, in fact, to be sanguinary enough. The French Revolution of 1830 brought too short a breathing time to the unfortunate subjects of a Sovereign then young, but who was destined to prove their curse for the best part of thirty years. In the year 1833 Ferdinand II. threw off the mask, and until 1848 was able to act upon the traditions of his family without interruption. In 1848 there came another brief check, which was, however, largely expiated in human blood, and until the French invasion of Lombardy of last year, Ferdinand II., who has just gone to his account, was able to oppress his subject in his own way, and to treat the remonstrances of Europe with scorn. The 20,000 State prisoners who were, according to Mr. Gladstone, confined in the dungeons of this pious sovereign in the year 1851, when he visited Naples, and the withdrawal of the Ambassadors of France and England from his capital, are the best practical commentaries upon the character of his rule. Finally, his son, though he has succeeded to this inheritance of tyranny and oppression but a few months, has shown himself well disposed to follow in the steps of his father and his ancestors. Where Ferdinand had chastised his subjects with whips, Francis was ready to chastise them with scorpions. His reign has lasted but a few months, and during this brief space he has ventured to maintain, if not to aggravate, the horrors of his State prisons. He has bombarded Palermo without any possible military result, and massacred his helpless subjects by hundreds, almost by thousands, his fury falling with intense force upon those who by sex and age were unfit to bear arms. May not this brief recapitulation of the events of the last forty-five years serve to explain how it has come to pass that when a finger has been laid at last upon this statue of kingly power the feet have proved of clay, and have crumbled away at the touch?

The sympathies of Europe will scarcely follow this discrowned Sovereign in his flight. It is not very likely that the same kind of feelings will attend upon him in his exile as upon our own Stuarts or the French Bourbons. There is little of novelty now in the misfortunes of Royalty which has deserved its fate. Men look with the most placid indifference upon the retirement from public life of a Count de Chambord, a Don Carlos, or a Duke of Modena. Let the affairs of Italy be but well arranged, and in a couple of years the name of Francis II. of the Two Sicilies will have passed away from the minds of men, or, if remembered at all, it will only be so as the subject of a contemptuous execration. Neither the manner in which he exercised power when he had it, nor the manner in which he lost it, will, however, be quite forgotten. We are not of those who think that a Sovereign of these later times should take as his model an Homeric slayer of men, but occasions do sometimes arise in the lives of these great people when their only choice lies between dishonour and death. Other things apart, when we compare what Victor Emmanuel did at one end of the Italian Peninsula with what Francis II. has left undone at the other, we can scarcely wonder at the results. The face of one King was ever to the foe, while the second is careful not to allow his enemies a glimpse even of his back. Francis II. is gone, and both the Sicilies are well rid of him.

ENGLISH BAR.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed James Whigham, Esq., of the Northern Circuit, to the County Court Circuit, No. 37, vacant by Mr. Koe's death.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

London, Saturday.

The Government, it is said, find some difficulty in obtaining a successor to Sir Henry Ward, as Governor for Madras—not but many waiters on Providence are prepared to show their claim, by way of Ministerial support, to the loaves and fishes appendant to the appointment; but the recent recall of Sir C. Trevelyan, and the mess into which Mr. James Wilson has plunged Indian finance, render the time critical, and call for an able man. There is but one opinion on the merits of the recently deceased Governor: he proved to Ceylon what Sir George Grey has shown himself to the Cape, a thorough benefactor, by teaching colonists and natives to unite in the development of its resources, and he felt its revenues flourishing. The character which he earned for himself there caused, it is said, Lord Stanley to select him for Madras before Sir C. Trevelyan went out; but the active part which he had taken in political life, as the annual mover in the debates on the "appropriation," or rather spoliation, of the revenues of the Irish Church, would not be likely to recommend him to the Earl of Derby, for that, as every one knows, was the question on which the ex-Premier of England led the "Canning leaven of the Whig Administration" below the gangway in 1834, and laid the foundation of his subsequent proud position as leader of the Tories. Who does not remember, in allusion thereto, Davis' twinkle, as he trolled the words, with unctuous brogue—

"Still down thy steep, romantic Ashbourne glides,
The Derby-Dilly, with its six insides"?

The difficulties attendant on the appointment may be judged from the fact that the Derby Administration selected Sir Charles Trevelyan from the camp of the Opposition as governor; to which selection, however, they were more favourably inclined, as his position at the Treasury, and his intriguing spirit, under the influence of which he was inclined to cavil at commands, instead of doing the work set him—his recall shows he was not improved in this respect—rendered him troublesome in the carrying out of the views of the late Cabinet, and caused them gladly to reconcile themselves to a change which left a vacancy for Mr. Hamilton. But, you may rely on it, Galway would never have had a subsidy had Sir Charles remained at the Treasury. However, to return to Sir Henry Ward. His governorship has not, it is said, enriched him, for the losses he incurred as proprietor of the *Weekly Chronicle*, and in the railway mania, were never recovered. Sir Henry Rawlinson is generally spoken of as his successor. The abilities displayed by him as politician in his political mission to the Court of Russia, his intimate acquaintance with Eastern customs, his extensive literary attainments, as witnessed in the meetings of the Geographical Society, and familiar to the students from the light he has thrown upon Herodotus and Nineveh, all combine to make the appointment popular. After him there is not much pick and choice left. The Governor-General of Nova Scotia, the Earl of Mulgrave, has, indeed, owing to his recent appearance before the public, been also hinted at. Every one was astonished at his lordship's transporting himself to those inhospitable regions from the smoking room and lobby of the House of Commons, where he did the duties of under-whip to Sir H. Hayter, but his reply to a friend, asking him why he accepted such an appointment, that "he went in for the Governor's business," shewed he had something higher in view. His claims are, undoubtedly, of the strongest kind, as he still lends a back to the Ministry, but the transfer from Greenland's icy mountains to India's coral strands would be hardly safe in a crisis. A third name has been mooted the successor to Sir Henry Ward as the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionial Islands, whose chances of a seat in Ulster must be of the remotest kind, and who, having tasted the sweets of lordship, might fain bid higher with his Peelite friends to forward his views. I regret that I cannot give you Sir Charles Wood's opinion of the respective candidates, but hope, for India's sake, the right man may be found.

The New Stamp Duties Act contains two clauses which, though they do not relate to Ireland especially are well worthy every one intent on giving the poor man a helping hand, and which insurance societies would do well to place prominently before the working man's eye. I allude to the clause under which policies for life insurance for a sum not exceeding £25 are liable to a duty of 3d only, and that by which no duty is payable on an insurance of workmen's tools, for sums not exceeding £20. We have had recently sad experience of the benefits which such clause must effect if taken advantage of, in the destruction of Kesterson's Coach Factory. The workmen were in the habit of leaving the tools in which they had invested their savings in the factory, and in that fearful razzia the majority of the men have lost all they possessed.

The review in *Blackwood* of Sir Robert Peel's life by his cousin, Sir Laurence Peel, setting him before us as a fond relative would have us look on the hero of the family, revives our interest in the departed Premier. I have just met with the introduction of Sir Robert to political life, given in the "Civil Correspondence and Memoranda of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, from March, 1857, to April, 1809," published under the sanction of the present Duke; and as the Duke—I use his familiar title—was at that time Chief Secretary for Ireland, it is a work which gives great insight into the history of our country for the period it discusses. Sir Robert, as all know, made his entry on the Parliamentary stage, as member for Cashel in 1809, and Mr. Quintin Dick retired to make way for him. The Duke writes from London to Sir Charles Sexton, "I shall be obliged to you, if you will let Mr. Pennefather know that the person whom I wish should be returned is Mr. Peel. I will let you know his Christian name by to-morrow." This is, evidently, their first knowledge of one another on the part of two who were afterwards fated to exert together so mighty an influence on their country's history.

In the Inland Revenue report a return is made by Mr. Philipps, from the Laboratory, in which some observations on Irish manufactures are introduced. Though the adulteration of tobacco is now but seldom attempted elsewhere, Ireland has not yet, in this respect, acquired honest habits; while of 45 samples of tobacco selected in England for analysation, 12 were adulterated, or a proportion of 26¼ per cent., and no adulteration was detected in two samples from Scotland; four samples were condemned out of 10 brought from Ireland, or 40 per cent. of the entire. The report says that, up to 1851, the practice of adulterating snuff was very prevalent, particularly in Ireland, and that the only adulterated sample detected last year was from that country, and contained roasted oatmeal. The report adds:—

"In the manufacture of snuff known as 'Irish,' and 'Welsh,' the law permits the use of *lime water*; and some manufacturers have been in the habit of abusing this permission by using, not lime water alone, which is sufficient for the proper preparation of the snuff, but a thick mixture of that fluid and powdered lime, to an extent constituting an adulteration in its worst form, being physically injurious to the consumer, as well as a serious fraud on the revenue. It is not easy to suppress this practice from the fact that a certain but undefined amount of lime is necessary in the manufacture of the snuffs in question; it being consequently difficult to obtain a conviction upon an analysis of the finished article. Within the past year, however, two manufacturers have been detected in the act of adding large quantities of thick mixture of lime and water to the tobacco stalks in process of being made into snuff, and have paid penalties in consequence, besides forfeiting the adulterated materials."

In reference to the article of coffee, Mr. Phillips, says:—

"Mixing of coffee with chicory is as much an adulteration as the addition of sloe leaves or tannin to tea, or of sugar to tobacco, under the plea that these articles would be thereby improved; and it may be a question whether the revenue and the public, and ultimately the dealers themselves, would not be benefited by prohibiting entirely the sale of mixtures of chicory and coffee, leaving the customers to purchase the two substances, and to mix them according to their own taste." And states that the quantity of chicory sold in sample, of chicory and coffee made up in Ireland averaged, last year, not less than 59 per cent.

During the half year ended June 30, Ireland and Scotland contrasted favourably with England and Wales in the matter of railway management. On the 7,377 miles open in England and Wales, 245 accidents occurred, or one for every thirty miles; on the 1,462 miles open in Scotland, 21 happened, or one for every 62·6 miles. In Ireland, the proportion was was to every 69·5 miles.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, IRELAND.

A return has just been issued of the number of accidents which occurred on all the railways open for traffic in Great Britain and Ireland, from the 1st January to the 30th June, 1860. In the case of Ireland, 19 accidents occurred on the 1,319 miles open; of the persons who suffered, thirteen were killed and six wounded.

The following particulars of these cases are given:—25th January, 1860—Ballymena, Ballymoney, Coleraine, and Portrush Junction—Platelayer killed whilst walking on the line near Coleraine. 1st March—ditto—Guard crushed to death between buffers whilst coupling waggons at Ballymena. 16th March—Dublin and Belfast Junction—Passenger train ran into a siding at Goragh Wood through facing points being set wrong; no person injured. 29th June—Dublin and Drogheda—Collision between the down mail train and a following pilot engine near Dublin; two passengers injured. 24th June—Dublin and Wicklow—Passenger jumping from a train in motion near Carrickmines; leg injured and afterwards amputated. 15th Feb.—Dundalk and Enniskillen—Passenger killed by falling from a third-class carriage near Castleblayney, through the negligence of the company's servants, as stated in the verdict at the inquest. 6th March—ditto—Passenger attempting to get into a train in motion at Culloville station, fell from the platform and broke his leg. 9th June—ditto—Horse driver in company's service fell under waggons at Fintona station and was killed. 23rd June—ditto—Gatekeeper's child killed whilst trespassing. 24th January—Great Southern and Western—Porter, assisting in unloading trucks at the Parsonstown station, was killed by a heavy piece of iron falling upon him. 20th February—ditto—Passenger getting out of a train in motion broke her leg. 19th March—ditto—Waggon greaser run over at King's-bridge; arm crushed. 8th May—ditto—Labourer in company's service killed whilst walking on the line near Mountrath. 21st May—ditto—Fireman crushed to death between buffers of goods waggons at Portarlington. 4th January—Midland Great Western of Ireland — Porter killed whilst shunting waggons. 18th January—ditto—Labourer, in the service of the company, killed whilst walking on the line near Athlone station. 20th April—ditto — Trespasser killed between Castletown and Mullingar. 2nd May—ditto—Cattle drover, in charge of cattle (passenger), fell from a waggon whilst the train was in motion, and was killed. 25th April — Waterford and Kilkenny — Trespasser killed at Mullinavat station.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

This celebrated troupe of Ethiopian serenaders and burlesque opera performers will make their first appearance in the Round-room of the Rotundo this evening. The terms in which they have been spoken of elsewhere is the best proof of the success to which they have attained in their excellent delineations of the negro character. The company is composed of several artistes, very clever in their line, their chief, Mr. Bishop Buckley, being a "darkie" of no inconsiderable ability or eccentric-rate humour. Mr. G. Swaine Buckley, the champion banjoist, is as good an executant as Mr. F. Buckley (the musical *maestro* of the corps) is a composer. The latter, however, has the advantage of uniting both qualifications, and in a solo for violin, performed in *sufti*, exhibits remarkable dexterity and ingenuity in the treatment of *harmonics*. ... two boys, and prominent member of the corps is Miss Julia Gould, who, in her performance of *Lucretia Borgia*, in the burlesque of the opera, has earned a high name and reputation. She possesses, along with other accomplishments, an admirable voice, and one fully equal to the music it expresses. While the genuine Italian Opera is carried on across the water, it may not be altogether idle to witness the contrast here between the sublime and the ridiculous. This operatic burlesque shows of what excellent results well-directed nigger enterprise, like madness with a method in it, is susceptible. Nigger opera of course is yet in its infancy, and cuts but a crude figure beside the pun-bristling burlesques of the Broughs, Planches, and Blanchards, but we do not despair of its assuming very respectable proportions by-and-bye. Meantime, those who are not too fastidious, and are desirous of learning what Donezetti's, Rossini's, and Bellini's operas are not, have now an admirable opportunity of extending their knowledge in that negative direction.

A dramatic performance took place on Saturday evening, in the building known as the Lyceum Theatre, for the benefit of John Cunningham and John Neill, the two men who were recently killed at the Portobello Gardens. The actors were chiefly amateurs, and in some instances performed their parts creditably. The audience, however, was not large, the pit being the only portion of the house well filled. Two plays —"Pizarro," and "Nothing Venture Nothing Win"—with a farce, were produced, and notwithstanding the limited dimensions of the place, the scenery, decorations, &c., were tolerably fair. The benefit was got up by a few kind and charitable gentlemen, to whom every credit is due for having originated so praiseworthy an undertaking.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, SEPT. 6.

The Queen and the Prince Consort, attended by Lady Churchill and General the Hon. C. Grey, drove on Tuesday morning up the Dee to the foot of the Geldie, and crossed thence on ponies by Glen Fishie to Loch Inch; and crossing the Spey at the ferry, posted to Grant-town, where the Royal party passed the night at the hotel. Yesterday morning they drove round Castle Grant, and thence to Tomanteul, where they took their ponies up Glen Avon to Loch Bullig and returned to Balmoral in the evening.

The Lady Elishbeth M'Clintock and suite have left Kingstown for the County ...

Sir James and Lady Dombrain and family have left their residence, the Hill, Monkstown, for the Continent.

Francis Macdonough, Esq., M.P., arrived here on Tuesday. The hon. member was received very warmly by all classes of the constituency whom he has visited during the week, and men of every shade of politics join in anticipating a successful parliamentary career for our distinguished representative.—*Sligo Journal*.

Hans Irvine, Esq., has arrived at 1, Rutland-square, East, from Buxton.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., left Liverpool by the American packet on Saturday.

We are informed that Osborne Hilliard, Esq., of the Munster Bar, has succeeded to a large fortune through a relative in India.

Ralph Smith, Esq., and family have left Adelaide-street, Kingstown, for Ballymona House, county Tipperary.

The Dean of Derry, Mrs. Tighe, and suite, have left the Castle, for the Deanery House, Derry.

Mrs. P. Somerset Butler has returned to her residence, Charlemont-terrace, Kingstown, from Lodge Park, county Kilkenny.

The Rev. Doctor and Mrs. Hassard have arrived in Dublin from Scarborough, Yorkshire, en route to the Rectory, Rathkeale.

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THE SHELBOURNE HOTEL.—Colonel Crawley, 15th Hussars, Mrs Crawley, and Mrs Cyril Taylor; Major and Mrs Archdall, Mrs Colonel Kelly, and Captain and Mrs Warburton, Mrs Foresmann and family Rev T C Stanley, Chaplain to H M Forces, and Mrs Stanley; Mr and Mrs George Lynch, Mr and Mrs Trouton and party, Mr C Neate and Miss Neate, Mr and Mrs Wallace, Mr and Mrs Hamilton, Mrs J Armstrong, Mrs and Miss Hughes, Mr and Mrs Hale and party, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Stephens, Mr and Mrs White, and Miss Jones, Mr and Miss Baxter. Departures—Lady Kilmaine and the Hon Misses Browne, for Gaieton Park, Very Rev the Dean of Armagh, and Mrs Disney, for the Deanery, Mr and Mrs Dames and party, for Green-hill, King's County; Mrs Chevereux, Miss Baldwin, and Dr Child, for Tullamore; Mr and Mrs P Power and family, for Galway; Mr and Mrs T Redington Roche, for Rye-hill, Monevea; Mr and Mrs Hopkins, for Mitchelstown.

The Church.

ST. AUDOEN'S CHURCH.

This venerable church was re-opened yesterday with great *eclat*, and to the delight and astonishment of a numerous congregation, many of whom, in contrasting the church in its improved appearance with what it had been in their recollection, could scarcely recognise it as the building in which they and their fathers worshipped. The porch bore the aspect of some of those old cathedrals—those "petrifactions of religion," as Coleridge calls them—where belted knight and mitred prelate repose in "marble slumber," while the general *coup d'œil* from the western door was most striking, presenting a handsome vista leading towards the chancel, formed by the continuous line of poppy head ornaments, which are the finials of the seats. The new chancel window—the gift, we understand, of the eminent glass merchant, Mr. Davis, of Abbey-street and Jervis-street—was an object of very general admiration, from the happy harmony of the "quarries" of the stained glass with which the frame is filled. In the central compartment of the window the city arms have been inserted, the pane on which they were represented having been preserved as a curious relic of the fact that this old parish church was regularly requested by the Lord Mayor and common Councilmen of the city, from the days of King William III. until about a century and a half ago. The Lord Mayor, who gave the city keys to King William, and his brother functionary, who paid homage to King James, are both buried in the old chancel vault. The Rev. Dr. Mooran, of Taney, delivered an earnest and eloquent discourse in the morning, and the Rev. Abraham S. Fuller, the excellent curate of St. Mark's, a discourse of like character in the evening, the results in each case being, we believe, very satisfactory. The Rev. Dr. Mooran strongly advocated the importance of upholding the old parish churches of this country, and would regard the material condition of a place of worship as no unfair exponent of the spiritual state of those who worshipped there, and who had its supervision. It was said of glorious Greece of old, that every inch of its famous soil was a history, and that when men stood up in her sacred assemblies, they felt that the phantom forms of departed worthies hovered round them; even so, almost every spot in and around this sacred building was connected with some stirring fact of national reminiscence, and brought to mind the names of some of the most remarkable men on the bead roll of varied eminence and genius.

We cannot ourselves but regard this inauguration as an omen of most auspicious import for the future of a church and parish where the public spirit of those concerned seems so strong, and where the esteemed and respected clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Leeper, and his people, work together in such harmony. We hope the day is not far distant when we shall see the whole area of the original building roofed over, and the glorious colonnades of clustering pillars, with their flowered capitals and graceful arches, extending the whole length of the nave; while the great congregation worship within its walls. Surely there are Protestant merchants and citizens of Dublin who will look at this movement in a national and religious point of view, and who will gladly connect their names with such a hallowed memorial. The most ancient and most interesting church in Dublin should be preserved as a traditional gem by every ecclesiologist and antiquarian.

A new church, dedicated to St. Luke, is in course of erection for one of the worst districts of the parish of St. Pancras. It is situate near Kings'-cross. The Rev. C. H. Andrews, of King's College, London, late curate of St. Pancras, has been nominated encumbent.

In the parish of Paddington a new church is to be erected for the extensive district of St. John. The Rev. George Frederick Prescott, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, formerly curate of Little Marsden, Lancashire, will be the officiating minister.

Two new churches are to be erected in Westminster, one of them being at present in progress. It is situate in Great Windmill-street, at the top of the Haymarket. A very poor district has been assigned to it. It is dedicated to St. Peter. A site has been secured, and plans prepared, for another new church, to be dedicated to St. James the Less.

A considerable amount of subscriptions has been obtained towards the erection of a new church in Mayfair, for a portion of the parish of St. George, Hanover-square, Lord Calthrope, Lord Ebury, and Mr. J. W. Thrupp, having been nominated trustees.

A new church is rapidly approaching completion in Onslow-square, of which the Rev. Capel Molyneux, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, chaplain of the Lock Hospital, has been nominated the first incumbent.

In the parish of Clerkenwell, a new church (Christ Church) has just been commenced. It is situate in Penton-street, Pentonville, and the Rev. Dr. Courtenay, of Trinity College, Dublin, will be the incumbent.

A site has been secured for another church in the poorest part of the parish of St. Andrew, Holborn. A district has been formed, and the church will be situate in Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane.

Holy Trinity Church, Knightsbridge, will be shortly completed and consecrated, the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of St. Catherine College, Cambridge, head master of St. Peter's Collegiate School, Eton-square, being the incumbent.

A new church is to be built in Penn-street, Hoxton, as soon as a district can be constituted. The district will be formed from St. John's, Hoxton, containing at present about 25,000 people, with one church and three clergymen, and Christ Church, Hoxton, containing 10,000 people, with one church and two clergymen.

New churches are also to be commenced, as soon as circumstances will admit, in Poplar (at the junction of North-street and East India-road), and in Bethnal-green.

Thanks.

The Rev. T. Long, to Mrs. J. K. Courtney, for £1; and to the Rev. William Marrable, for £5, to the Protestant Orphan Refuge. Also, to J. J. Davis, Esq., for £1, to the Dublin Parochial Association.

The Committee of Dublin by Lamplight, for the following:—His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, per Very Rev. the Dean of Derry, £.; a Friend, £3, per Mrs Tweedy; A B, 2s 6d; E T, 10s. Per Mrs Foot—Mrs Ormsby, 10s; Miss Collins, 5s; Mrs Lyster, 10s; F H Barry, Esq, 10s; Mrs Kershaw, 5s.

From the Rev W P Walsh, for the following sums for Sandford Church:—Thos Smythe, per J Forrest, Esq, £2; Cheyne Brady, Esq, £1; Miss Heathcote, 10s; the Misses Hogan, 10s; a Friend, 10s; Rev J T Paul, £5.

The Hon Secretaries of the Parochial Association for the Poor of All Denominations, to the Rev W Marrable, for his subscription of £1 for 1860; also for a collection made by him of £3 14s 10d; and to W K, for 5s 6d.

The Army.

It is thought that Colonel E H F Pocklington, who was employed in superintending the passage of the troops through Egypt during the Indian mutiny, will be appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General at Head-Quarters in succession to Major-General O'Brien, whose appointment to the Ceylon command we announced some weeks since.

By the deaths of Lieutenant-General Broke and Major-General Lockyer H. K... army promotions will take place:—Major ... C B, Colonel of the 7th Dragoon ... Lieutenant-General; Colonels C W M Balders ... the Cavalry Depot at Maidstone ... Guards, to be Major-G... on the S W ...

Post Office Orders ... ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, D...
Printed and Published at the Office ... LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the P... of Dublin, for the Proprietor, ... David Tweedy—Saturday, September 8, ...

LATEST NEWS

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH ...
TIMES O...
Half-pas...

SURRENDER OF A NEAPOLITAN ... TO GARIBALDI

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ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO N...

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BOLOGNA, 9TH SEPT.—Insurrections hav... in Montefiatro, Urbino, and in the ... province of Urbino. The tricolour flag ... to the cry of "Long live Victor Emmanuel ... bitants of Pergola, the revolted districts ... and other parts are hastening thither arm... to support the movement.

Delegates from the Marches have left ... solicit the protection of Victor Emmanuel...

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Since the last panic, Naples has lost ... hundred thousand of its inhabitants.

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TURIN, SEPT. 8.—The manager of the S... way has been requested to prepare for an ... transport of troops. The 3rd, 4th, a... *d'armes* are about to be placed on a war fo... soldiers on furlough have received or... their regiments.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

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FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.—Count Rech... structed the diplomatic agents of Austri... seize every opportunity for declaring the ... reports that the Imperial Cabinet inte... itself at the head of a coalition agains...

PARIS, 8TH SEPT.—Mehkif Effendi has re... mation by telegraph that his full powers t... ture of the convention are *en route* for Paris.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY MORNING.—The *Monit*... an account of the journey of their Majes... Tarascon and Arles to Marseilles, and sa... reception was everywhere enthusiastic.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* ... publish a communicated article, of which t... is a summary:—"Some foreign papers hav... represented the policy of France in It... since the peace of Villafranca, has ... her policy, but, following the principle of ... tion, left the Italians to dispose of thems... wish, confining herself to pointing out t... and reminding them, that in pursuing t... national unity, they are acting at their ... peril, and further showing them what ... quences might result from an attack o... Rome."

The *Patrie* adds: "We have reason to ... Austria has declared that she would no... Naples while the revolution is confined t... and does not threaten other frontiers; ... present time her declarations have gone no ...

PRUSSIA.

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AUSTRIA.

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It is believed here that the King ... not proceed to Spain, but will witho... tria. Preparations are being made ... rial Castle of Holsendorf, near Baden ... receiving their Neapolitan Majesties. ... berg says that Austria has no othe... that of leaving her state of isolation, ... a conciliatory and moderate policy, whic... her to maintain friendly relations with ... as with the other Great Powers. Count ... tests in the most positive manner against ... idea of a coalition for which Austria thin... necessity.

VIENNA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8TH.—Up t... moment the Emperor of Austria has recei... invitation to proceed to Warsaw.

CONVENTION ON THE AFFAIRS ...

VIENNA, SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER ... despatched by the Austrian Embassy at ... here this morning, with the convention ... affairs of Syria, which was signed on th... This convention reproduces, almost text... tocol of the 3rd August, with the addi... ticle stipulating a term of five weeks fo... of the ratifications.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL ...

TRIESTE, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.—The Uni... sul-General at Alexandria has protes... creation of an international tribunal fo... of all disputes in which foreign subjects ... and in which the amount involved e... piastres. Half the members of this trib... appointed by the Consuls-General of t... Powers, and the other half by the Eg... ment. The Consul-General of the Un... clared that he could not recognise the ... such a tribunal, unless he should have ... to appoint members as the Consuls-... Great European Powers.

Marquis Provenziale, formerly Minis... at Vienna, has arrived on a visit t... Duke, who continues to reside in the ... Lake Braganza.

The ex-Duchess of Parma is still at ... other side of the lake.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—8 to 1 agst Thormanby (off... Wizard (offered); 5 to 1 agst Sabre... 1 agst Umpire (offered); 11 to 1 agst ... 14 to 1 agst Sugarcane (offered); 33 to 1 ... (offered); 1,000 to 15 agst Wisdom (taken) ... Great Yorkshire Handicap—100 to 12 ... (taken); 100 to 8 agst Gladiolus (taken fr... Counsel); 100 to 7 agst ... Bogie Hall (taken); 100 to ... (taken); 20 to 1 ...

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Half-past Four, a.m.

SURRENDER OF A NEAPOLITAN DIVISION TO GARIBALDI

MARSEILLES, SEPT. 9.—Letters from Naples, dated the 6th inst., state that Garibaldi announced by bulletin of war, that the division Ghio had laid down its arms. Details of the recent events are also given.

ENTRY OF GARIBALDI INTO NAPLES.

GENOA, SEPT. 9TH.—News received from Tuscany announces that Garibaldi entered Naples on the evening of the 7th inst.

The telegraphic communication with the Romagna is interrupted.

BOLOGNA, 9TH SEPT.—Insurrections have broken out in Montefilatro, Urbino, and in the towns of the province of Urbino. The tricolour flag was hoisted to the cry of "Long live Victor Emmanuel." The inhabitants of Pergola, the revolted districts of Siacyaglia, and other parts are hastening thither armed, in order to support the movement.

Delegates from the Marches have left for Turin to solicit the protection of Victor Emmanuel.

NAPLES, SEPT. 7TH.—The Chief of the National Guard has gone to arrange with Garibaldi the programme of his entry into Naples.

NAPLES, SEPTEMBER, 7.—The Neapolitan navy has refused to follow the King to Gaeta.

MUTINY APPROVED BY THE NEAPOLITAN MINISTRY.

The King had collected all his rifled cannon at Capua, and intending to secure the Nea[illegible] Sardinia by despatching it [illegible] resolution occasioned disturbances among the sailors. The Ministry, on being consulted, approved of their resistance.

Since the last panic, Naples has lost more than a hundred thousand of its inhabitants.

INSURRECTION IN THE PAPAL TERRITORIES.

BOLOGNA, SEPTEMBER 8.—An insurrectionary movement has taken place in the province of Pesaro. Four hundred insurgents have attacked and defeated the Papal troops. The telegraphic communication with Naples is interrupted.

PIEDMONT.

The *Opinione Nationale* says that the first column of volunteers, under the command of Rosilli, enter the Marches to-day.

TURIN, SEPTEMBER 8.—It is stated that a conspiracy of Italian officers against the foreign officers of the Papal army has been discovered. Fears are entertained for the safety of the Belgian and French Legitimist officers.

TURIN, SEPT. 8.—The manager of the Southern Railway has been requested to prepare for an extraordinary transport of troops. The 3rd, 4th, and 8th *corps d'armee* are about to be placed on a war footing, and the soldiers on furlough have received orders to join their regiments.

FRANCE AND SARDINIA.

PARIS, SEPT. 9TH.—It is asserted that the French Government has made representations to Sardinia against any entry of Sardinian troops into the Marches.

Before returning to Naples Signor Manna had a conference with Messrs. Rothschild, relative to the Neapolitan loan, for which they are the contractors.

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.—Count Rechberg has instructed the diplomatic agents of Austria abroad to seize every opportunity for declaring the falsity of the reports that the Imperial Cabinet intends to place itself at the head of a coalition against France.

PARIS, 8TH SEPT.—Mehkif Effendi has received information by telegraph that his full powers for the signature of the convention are *en route* for Paris.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SUNDAY MORNING.—The *Moniteur* publishes an account of the journey of their Majesties through Tarascon and Arles to Marseilles, and says that their reception was everywhere enthusiastic.

PARIS, SATURDAY EVENING.—The *Patrie* and the *Pays* publish a communicated article, of which the following is a summary:—"Some foreign papers have incorrectly represented the policy of France in Italy. France, since the peace of Villafranca, has not altered her policy, but, following the principle of non-intervention, left the Italians to dispose of themselves as they wish, confining herself to pointing out their dangers, and reminding them, that in pursuing the project of national unity, they are acting at their own risk and peril, and further showing them what grave consequences might result from an attack on Venetia or Rome."

The *Patrie* adds: "We have reason to believe that Austria has declared that she would not interfere in Naples while the revolution is confined to that State, and does not threaten other frontiers; but up to the present time her declarations have gone no further.

PRUSSIA.

COBLENTZ, SATURDAY.—It is asserted that the Prince Regent will meet her Majesty Queen Victoria at this place on the 9th of October next, before his departure for Warsaw.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, SEPT. 8.—The Emperor has received Counts Szechen and Apponya, who exposed to his Majesty the historical rights of Hungary. The Emperor pronounced himself in favour of the Hungarian programme, which, it is said, will be adopted with an amendment presented by Count Hartig, and concerted between the latter and the Hungarian delegates. Nevertheless, it is still expected that during the first plenary sitting of the Reichsrath an autograph letter of the Emperor will be produced re-establishing the principle of the autonomy of the provinces, and announcing the reforms to be immediately promulgated. Senore Coello Guesada, the Spanish Minister at Turin, after a stay of several days at Vienna, during which he had a conference with Count Rechberg, has left for his post.

It is believed here that the King of Naples will not proceed to Spain, but will withdraw to Austria. Preparations are being made at the Imperial Castle of Holzendorf, near Baden, Vienna, for receiving their Neapolitan Majesties. Count Rechberg says that Austria has no other object than that of leaving her state of isolation, by means of a conciliatory and moderate policy, which would allow her to maintain friendly relations with France, as well as with the other Great Powers. Count Rechberg protests in the most positive manner against any concealed idea of a coalition for which Austria thinks there is no necessity.

VIENNA, SATURDAY, SEPT. 8TH.—Up to the present moment the Emperor of Austria has received no formal invitation to proceed to Warsaw.

CONVENTION ON THE AFFAIRS OF SYRIA.

VIENNA, SATURDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.—A courier, despatched by the Austrian Embassy at Paris, arrived here this morning, with the convention concerning the affairs of Syria, which was signed on the 5th instant. This convention reproduces, almost textually, the protocol of the 3rd August, with the addition of an article stipulating a term of five weeks for the exchange of the ratifications.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL PROTEST.

TRIESTE, SUNDAY, SEPT. 9.—The United States Consul-General at Alexandria has protested against the creation of an international tribunal for the settlement of all disputes in which foreign subjects are interested, and in which the amount involved exceeds 50,000 piastres. Half the members of this tribunal were to be appointed by the Consuls-General of the Government Powers, and the other half by the Egyptian Government. The Consul-General of the United States declared that he could not recognise the competency of such a tribunal, unless he should have the same right to appoint members as the Consuls-General of the Great European Powers.

Marquis Provenziate, formerly Minister of Tuscany at Vienna, has arrived on a visit to the ex-Grand Duke, who continues to reside in the Villa Amsee, on Lake Breganza.

The ex-Duchess of Parma is still at Roisach, on the other side of the lake.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

St. Leger—8 to 1 agst Thormanby (offered); 7 to 2 agst Wizard (offered); 5 to 1 agst Sabreur (offered); 8 to 1 agst Umpire (offered); 11 to 1 agst St Alban's (offered); 14 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (offered); 33 to 1 agst High Treason (offered); 1,000 to 15 agst Winton (taken).

Great Yorkshire Handicap—100 to 12 agst Chere Ami (taken); 100 to 8 agst Gladiolus (taken freely); 100 to 8 agst Conscript; 100 to 7 agst Moorhen (taken); 100 to 7 agst Bogie Nell (taken); 100 to 7 agst Feodrowna (taken); 100 to 8 agst Miss Dorby (taken); 20 to 1 agst Wamba (taken); 20 to [illegible]

Champagne [illegible] Knight of the Thistle (taken); 5 to 1 agst Prudence (taken); 5 to 1 agst Lady Louisa (taken).

TATTERSALLS.

St. Leger—5 to 2 agst Thormanby (taken 8 to 1); 4 to 1 agst Wizard (offered); 5 to 1 agst Sunbeam (taken) 8 to 1 agst St. Albans taken); 8 to 1 agst Umpire (offered); 15 to 1 agst Sweetsauce (offered); 30 to 1 agst Buccaneer (taken); 33 to 1 agst High Treason (taken). Horror scratched this day, September 8th, at 12-10 p.m.

York Handicap—6 to 1 agst Chere Ami (taken 7 to 1); 10 to 1 agst any other.

Champagne Stakes—4 to 1 agst Lady Louisa (taken); 7 to 1 agst Knight of the Thistle.

BAND AT BRAY.—The Band of the 4th Dragoons will by permission of Colonel Browne, play at Bray this day (Monday), weather permitting, from 3 to 5-30 o'clock, under direction of Mr. Devon, bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—March, "L'Enfant du France" (dedicated to the Emperor Napoleon), M. Delano Bright. Valse, "Dream of the Rose," Burkhardt. Operatic selection from "Marta," Flotow. Galop, "California," Kuhner. Overture, "Giralda," A. Adam. Valse, "Beloved Star," Laurent. Operatic selection from "La Traviata," Verdi. Quadrille, "St. Patrick," Laurent.

Madame Gassier, Madame Viardot, Mdlle. Orvil, Signor Mario, Signor Graziani, Signor Ciampi, and the other Italian artistes arrived yesterday by the Leinster, from Holyhead.

INQUEST.—Dr. White held an inquest on Saturday, on the body of a man named James Plunkett, aged 26 years, lying at the house No. 1, Forbes-street. Charles Dogherty, jun., of 43, Sir John Rogerson's-quay, deposed that he knew the deceased for five years. He worked with witness as a smith. Between one and two o'clock on Friday, deceased complained of a pain in his stomach, and he went out for a bottle of whiskey, but he expired in a few minutes afterwards. Surgeon Porter deposed that he examined the body, and found no marks of violence upon it. The heart, however, was much diseased, and he believed that death resulted therefrom. Verdict accordingly.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL FESTIVAL AT THE ROTUNDO GARDENS.—For some weeks past an invitation of a most enticing character had been held out to the juvenile population of Dublin, to attend a "Grand Band of Hope Gala" in the Rotundo Gardens, to be given by the members of the Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society. So frequently had this innocent jubilee been postponed owing to the rain, that the society determined on taking the elements into their own hands, and published abroad "a promise of fine weather;" but human speculation and anticipation were again frustrated, for just as the gates were opened on Saturday, the clouds brought "fresh showers for the thirsting flowers," and continued so up to an advanced period of the day. Despite, however, of ill-favour from the day, the grounds were filled by crowds of little children, who indulged in all manner of amusements, even in the wet. The band of the Hibernian Boys was not present, as announced, and a good deal of disappointment was occasioned by its absence. Through the kindness of Mr. Jonathan Revell, the Band of Hope Missionary, and Mr. Hayden, several sports were got up amongst the children. Beyond the means of enjoyment naturally possessed by young people themselves, no other very remarkable sources of gratification were presented to them. The little things, however, carried their own fire with them, and made out a good day's pleasure the best way they could.

DUBLIN PAROCHIAL ASSOCIATION, FOR RELIEF OF THE POOR OF ALL DENOMINATIONS.—The usual monthly meeting of this society was held on last Friday, in the Chapter Room, Christ Church Cathedral. Present—The Rev. Messrs. W. C. Green (in the chair), Abbott, Barton, Black, Carroll, Carmichael, Frizelle, Keller, Gibson, Jordan, Leeper, Long, Paton, Marrable, Quinton, Hore, R. J. Smith, and Andrew. The lists of the poor relieved during the last month were carefully examined and compared, and the usual amount was voted for the current month.—E. S. Abbott, W. Maturin, C. S. Stanford, honorary secretaries.

CLONES YOUNG MEN'S THEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—A lecture was delivered in connection with the above society by the Rev. Charles Seaver, of Belfast, in the Methodist Chapel, Whitehall-street, on Wednesday evening, the 5th instant. After the meeting was opened by the Rev. James Wilson, with singing and prayer, Francis Fitzgerald, Esq., was called to the chair, who, after a few introductory remarks, introduced the Rev. Charles Seaver to the meeting, who then came forward and delivered an able, earnest, and impressive lecture on the "Importance of Opportunity," calling upon young men to improve the season of youth by preparing themselves for a respectable position in society, and rising in the world. He then addressed all classes, endeavouring to stir up all to activity and usefulness—earnestly entreating Christians of every sect to embrace the precious opportunity God is granting them in the present Revival, warning them against a sectarian spirit, and beseeching them to think more of the fundamental and essential doctrines of the Scriptures, in which all Christians agree, than in the trifling matters in which they disagree—pressing upon all the necessity of unity among Christians, and every man trying to benefit his neighbour. After a vote of thanks being returned to the lecturer, and a few appropriate remarks from the chairman, the meeting was brought to a close by singing the doxology and prayer.

THE SOCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE.—At a meeting of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Town Council, held on Wednesday, it was resolved to invite the National Association of Social Science to hold its conference in that town in 1861.

SUICIDE OF MR. FRANCIS, THE THEATRICAL PRINTER.—On Saturday morning Mr. Francis, who for many years has been employed as general printer to the principal theatres, and had a monopoly of the business relating to concerts, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence in Bloomsbury. The deceased, who carried on his business at No. 34, Catherine-street, in the rear of the *Morning Post*, was not quite fifty years of age, and no cause can at present be assigned for the act.

OPENING OF THE LONDON MEDICAL SCHOOLS.—Active preparations are being made for the opening of the winter campaign of the medical schools in connection with the great metropolitan hospitals. At Middlesex Hospital the inaugural address will be delivered by Dr. Charles Coote, late Fellow of Pembroke College, Oxford; at St. Thomas', by Mr. R. D. Grainger, F.R.S.; at Guy's, by Dr. Samuel Wilks; at St. George's, by Dr. Pitman; at St. Bartholomew's, by Mr. Savory; at the London, by Dr. Barnes; at St. Mary's by Dr. Tyler Smith; at Westminster, by Mr. Power; at King's College, by Dr. George Johnson; at the Grosvenor-place School of Medicine, by Dr. Bloxham. The session at Charing-cross and University College Hospitals will commence on the same day, but no introductory addresses have yet been announced.

NORWICH MUSICAL FESTIVAL.—It appears that Mdlle. Titiens and Signor Giuglini will sing at three out of the four evening concerts. The Bishop of Norwich declined to give his countenance to the festival by becoming a patron. His lordship is, no doubt, actuated by conscientious motives, but the course which he has adopted stands out in marked contrast with that of his predecessors in the see, Dr. Stanley and Dr. Hinds, the former of whom invited Jenny Lind to the episcopal palace in 1848.

A SEVERE SENTENCE.—Charles Passingham, a small boy, was charged with stealing three apples and a pear from the orchard of Mr. John Webb, in Pelham-street, Southsea, and, pleading guilty, was sentenced to twenty-one days' imprisonment, with hard labour.—*West Sussex Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—A few days since, a young man, named Reuben Crouch, residing with his parents in Combe-street, Chard, met with a most singular accident, which resulted in almost immediate death. The unfortunate man was a cordwainer, and whilst at work, and just about to rise and take his tea, his thread became entangled, and in endeavouring to unravel it with his awl, either the knot suddenly gave way, or the awl slipped out, and was jerked by him into his eye to a considerable depth. His mother ran to his assistance, and began to wipe off the blood flowing from the apparently trifling wound, and endeavoured to assure him, which she believed to be the fact, that it was nothing serious. The poor fellow must have felt otherwise, and said he should look into a glass and see it. He had scarcely reached the glass when he fell heavily backwards as if he had been shot, fracturing the back part of his skull. Surgical aid was at once procured, but all attempts to restore animation were unavailing, and after lingering in an utterly unconscious state for little more than half an hour he expired. It is apprehended that the awl entered the brain.

AN ABSCONDING DEBTOR CHASED AND CAUGHT.—On Saturday an application was made to Mr. Commissioner Hill, in the Bristol Bankruptcy Court, for a warrant against a debtor, who, it was supposed, was about to sail from Bristol in the Matoaka for New Zealand, and who left a London creditor minus upwards of £90. The warrant having been granted the messenger and creditor proceeded to Kingroad and boarded the Matoaka, but did not succeed in finding the object of their search. They remained on board till Monday, and at half-past two p.m. a telegram was received from London requesting the messenger to depart immediately for Gravesend, where two gentlemen would meet him and accompany him to Deal, as it was ascertained the debtor had left for New Zealand in the Morning Star. Other warrants having been obtained, the messenger started from Bristol, by the afternoon express at 2-55, reached Paddington at 6-5, and Gravesend at 8-30 p.m. He was there hailed by the gentleman in waiting for him, and they started at once for Canterbury, and thence posted to Deal, where they arrived at 2 a.m. At 7-15 the Morning Star was signalled round the North Foreland. The messenger at once engaged a four-oared cutter, and boarded the ship a 8 p.m. He had a hurried interview with the debtor, and explained to him that unless he paid the amount endorsed upon his warrant he would have to quit the ship and return to England. The money was produced and paid, and the messenger reached London and handed it over to the attorney of the creditor at 3 p.m. The messenger by whom this feat was performed is an active youth in his 71st year, and he has the characteristic name of Sharp.

A CREDIT TO HIS ORDER.—Lord Petre is the sole owner of the land in the parish of Childerditch, Essex. He is the impropriatory of the great tithes, and patron of the living, the annual value of which is £150 a year. The inhabitants consist entirely of labourers and seven farmers. Of the latter two are Roman Catholics and one a Dissenter, and all Lord Petre's tenants. The parish church is a very ancient structure, the greater part of it having been erected in the reign of King Stephen. Seven years ago an architect and a builder gave their opinions that the chancel was unsafe, and three years since wooden props had to be placed to support it. The nave also became unsafe. At this time a question was raised by Lord Petre as to who should repair the chancel, and he called upon the parishioners to go to the expense of rebuilding it. This they objected to do. The late Bishop of Rochester then wrote to Lord Petre to call his attention to the state of the church, expressing a hope that, as the whole parish belonged to him, in addition to the impropriate tithes, he should rebuild the arch, as an act of duty legally imposed on the property he held under the Church. Lord Petre, in reply, said that he recognised no moral obligation whatever making it incumbent on him to repair the church, and that the arch, he had no doubt, belonged to the parish. In the month of December last the parishioners met in vestry and requested the vicar to procure an estimate of the expense of rebuilding the church, and upon what terms the necessary sum for doing this, amounting to £300, could be borrowed of the Public Works Commissioners, and the remainder of the money required the vicar undertook to procure. Lord Petre, however, intimated to his tenants that he objected to his property being incumbered with a loan of £300, although it would have been spread over a period of 20 years, at 4 per cent. The landlord's orders were therefore obeyed, and the proposal for raising the money was negatived. Divine service for the last year and a half has, in consequence of the dangerous state of the church, been performed in the belfry, the only safe place in which the vicar can place himself. That a Roman Catholic nobleman can live within a mile of this ancient church, witness its state of decay, and, with a bigotry which has few examples, refuse to expend a shilling in upholding it, is a fact which must excite equal disgust and reprobation.—*Letter in the Times.*

SNOW IN SEPTEMBER.—The *Perthshire Courier* says:—"A large quantity of snow is still to be seen on the Stormont Hills. When the sun is shining it presents a dazzling appearance."

THE INDIA INCOME TAX.—The following communication has been addressed to the Bank of England, ordering the deduction of Indian income tax from the native securities held on this side. It created great surprise. Indian and English income tax will now be charged on the same stock, that is to say, from the dividends henceforth to be paid, the Bank will deduct 8 per cent:—"Gentlemen, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, to acquaint you that information has been received from India that the Income Tax Act has been passed by the Legislature there, and, in accordance with the provisions of the said act, I am to request that you will give directions for the deduction of 4 per cent. income tax on all interest due on and after the 31st of August last, in respect of promissory notes endorsed 'Interest subject to the deduction of income tax;' and also in respect of stock created by the registration of promissory notes which have been so endorsed.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant, J. C. MELVILL. India Office, Sept. 6."

GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.—Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have given notice of their intention to receive tenders on Thursday next, the 13th inst., for a vessel to proceed to Melbourne, Victoria, to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as the Commissioners may appoint between the 24th and 30th of October. They will also receive tenders for the conveyance of a party of emigrants, consisting of about 50 statute adults, to Natal.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.—Ireland—Mr. D. A. Hay has been appointed second clerk in the Crown and Hanaper Office, Four Courts, Dublin, vice Mr. C. O'Connell, resigned. Mr. T. M. Ray, jun., has been appointed transcriber in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, and passed his examination. Mr. O'Connell Ray has been appointed third-class clerk in the Registry of Deeds Office, Dublin, vice Mr. M. O'Connell, resigned.—*Civil Service Gazette.*

THE LATE FAILURES IN THE LEATHER TRADE.—A letter in the City Article of the *Times* states that the total deficiency brought out by the recent bankruptcies is £1,471,589. He continues:—"To meet liabilities of £2,000,000 these 24 firms possessed rather more than £500,000 of assets, or, in other words, that they obtained credit to about £300 per cent. beyond their means to pay, by which the public are losers to the extent of £500,000 of money. The assets show an average return of 4s 6d in the pound on those winding up in bankruptcy, and 8s 8d on those winding up under inspection or compromised—or an average of 5s 6d on the whole of £2,000,000 of liabilities. These heavy losses are mainly to be attributed to over-trading, fostered by the facilities afforded by the joint-stock banking and discounting establishments for the negociation of accommodation paper, the result of their always holding such enormous deposit balances seeking employment.

GARIBALDI FUND AT WOOLWICH.—The subscriptions on behalf of the Garibaldi Fund at Woolwich amount to a considerable sum, which will be forwarded direct to the General. About £50 has been contributed in small donations by artisans in the Royal Arsenal.

POLICE TRUNCHEONS AND LIFE PRESERVERS.—A very strict account is properly exacted of Police-constables by the magistrates whenever they have recourse to the use of their truncheons, but I cannot help thinking that in many instances magistrates bear hard upon the police in this respect. Unless a constable is half murdered by the bad character whom it is his duty to apprehend when found *flagrante delicto*, he must not dare to use his staff; he may be resisted, struck, knocked down, but unless he can show that he had a very sufficiently punched or broken head, or some grievous injury of his person before he used his truncheon, he would be very likely to have a jobation from the magistrate and perhaps lose his place. I am perfectly well aware the magistrates are obliged to be careful of the public, and to protect them from unnessary violence on the part of the police, and that the line is very difficult to be drawn. There is, however, a gross abuse leading to the maltreatment of officers, which ought to be dealt with in a summary way, and that is the use of a deadly weapon which almost every bad character, both in town and country, is now armed with, and the possession of which ought be punished with the utmost severity, I am alluding to a weapon called a "life preserver." A more gross misnomer there could not be. To fabricate these weapons broken and used up cart whips are at a premium. The most destructive length is about two feet of this pliant whalebone, with a knob of lead at the end of it. The advantage of this infernal machine is that you cannot parry it. You may raise a truncheon or bludgeon and parry a blow from a weapon of any hard unbending substance, but this plastic engine laps over and breaks your head in spite of all attempts to stop it.—*Letter in the Times.*

UTILISATION OF SEWAGE.—Mr. Richard Dover, of Baker-street, well known for his persevering efforts in the promotion of sanitary science, is now calling the attention of the parochial authorities of the metropolis to the expediency of utilising and deodorising all the sewage and waste water of the various districts throughout London by a process at once simple, economical, and novel. He proposes to establish in each of the parishes large filtering tanks, or reservoirs, in which the sewage will be received, and then and therein to treat it with an infusion of muriatic acid and sundry chemical salts, which have the effect, in little more than five minutes, of disengaging the solid sewage from the liquid, which latter comes out in a perfectly purified and transparent stream, useful for flushing sewers, watering roads, and other purposes; while the residuum or solid matter precipitated furnishes, according to the attestation of eminent chemists, a guano or manure full of the most fertilising ammoniacal matters, and valued at from £2 to £2 12s. per ton. A bucket of the most putrescent sewage water, taken out of a sewer in Manchester-square a day or two ago, dealt with in this way for the satisfaction of his visitors, was converted by Mr. Dover into water quite free from organic matter, and as pure as that supplied by some of our water companies. Mr. Dover estimates that the sewage of the entire metropolis may be deodorised and utilised in this way for a 3d. rate, instead of a 6d. rate, as now proposed by the main drainage system, besides entirely preventing the pollution of the Thames. And surely if the Romans made it a portion of the municipal economy to raise revenue out of urine, it is not difficult to imagine why, with such complete and ingenious sanitary and scientific appliances as those of Mr. Dover, our parishes and ratepayers may not raise revenue in diminution of taxation out of sewage. In view of this, the vestry of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields have, we understand, examined Mr. Dover's system, and "consider it to be of such great national sanitary importance, that the public welfare demands its immediate and more ample test," and although the entire question of the utilisation of sewage, like that of most new theories, is *sub judice* at present, there appears to be considerable hope of some successful results accruing from the propositions of Mr. Dover and others, if we may credit what is contained in the declaration of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to the effect that they "have directed their attention to the disposal and utilisation of sewage matter, and though nothing has been submitted to them which enables them to speak with any definitiveness upon the subject, they are willing to hope that the period may not be far distant when some satisfactory results may be arrived at which may augment the means at present available of adding to the fertility of the soil, and at the same time become a source of revenue to the ratepayers."—*Evening Standard.*

DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE GRAND DUKE OF MECKLENBURG STRELITZ.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge received a telegraphic despatch from Germany on Saturday, conveying the mournful news of the death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, who died at ten o'clock on Thursday night, after a lingering illness. The Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess, with the Prince Adolphus Frederick, had reached home from visiting their illustrious relatives in this country some days before the melancholy event took place. Although their departure was hastened by intelligence of the Grand Duke's serious indisposition, on reaching home the Grand Duke was thought much better. The late George Frederick Charles Joseph, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz, was born Aug. 12, 1779, and married Aug. 12, 1817, Marie, daughter of the late Landgrave of Hesse Cassel. He succeeded to the principality on the death of his father, the Grand Duke Charles, 6th of November, 1816. By his union with the Duchess, who survives him, the late Grand Duke leaves the Hereditary Grand Duke (who now succeeds his deceased father) Frederick William, born Oct. 17, 1819, a lieutenant-general in the Prussian army, married June 28, 1843, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Duke of Cambridge, who have issue an only son, Prince Adolphus Frederick, now in his 13th year; the Duchess Caroline, born Jan. 19, 1821, married in 1841 to the Crown Prince of Denmark, and separated in 1846; and the Duke George, born Jan. 11, 1824, and married to her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Catherine Michaellowna, daughter of the late Grand Duke Michael of Russia. The last-mentioned Prince is a general in the service of Russia, and *chef* of the 23rd Regiment of Horse Artillery, and a member of the scientific committee of artillery attached to the Guard.

THE GAME SEASON.—The partridge season has opened this year under very extraordinary circumstances; perhaps it would be more correct to say that it has scarcely opened at all. The late inclement weather has caused sad havoc among the young birds. There are very few indeed in Norfolk, and the following extract from a Newmarket letter points to the same conclusion:—"Upon some extensive preserves not more than a dozen young partridges have been seen during the season, and those very small and weak; in many instances coveys of old birds may be seen without one young one among them." A similar report is made with regard to the district more immediately surrounding Bury St. Edmund's, and an "old Norfolk sportsman" even goes so far as to suggest that gentlemen would almost do well this year by abstaining from taking out game licences.—*Globe.*

A FREE CHURCH PRESBYTERY ON PRIZE FIGHTING.—The Free Church Presbytery of Glasgow adopted the following resolution on Wednesday:—"The Presbytery, having had their attention called to the fact that the City Hall, which is the property of the Corporation, was given for the purpose of an exhibition by the prize-fighters, Sayers and Heenan, record their conviction that the exhibition was revolting to the moral sense of the community, and fitted to produce mischievous results; but, willing to believe that it must have been done inadvertently, without the direct cognisance of the civic authorities, and that in all probability nothing similar will be allowed to occur again, the Presbytery do not think it necessary to take further steps in the matter."

MADAME TUSSAUD'S.—The key of the celebrated fortress and prison, the Bastille, has been recently added to the curiosities connected with the French Revolution in the museum to which similar relics are consigned in the gallery in Baker-street. It will be seen with great interest, and must excite the sympathies of most visitors. It is one of the very few vestiges which remain of the horrible edifice in which so many victims were confined, and is, perhaps, the most interesting of all of them. To the group of historical figures illustrative of the Norman line of English kings the figure of Henry the Second is now added. The figure is authentic, having been modelled by a very clever artist from such remains as exist in cathedral windows, manuscripts, and monumental effigies, of which, fortunately, there are many still extant in good preservation. This figure is an important addition to the series of monarchs of the various dynasties of England.

EXTENSION OF SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION.—The Danish Government have just had shipped at North Woolwich 28 miles of submarine cable, 14 miles of which contain six conducting wires, and 14 miles three conducting wires. These cables are intended to be laid down partly between Denmark and Sweden, and partly between the Danish islands and the mainland. Messrs. W. T. Henley were the contractors, and Mr. Andrews, the engineer of the Submarine Telegraph Company, was appointed by the Danish Government to supervise on their account. The additional number of wires to Sweden will afford increased accommodation to the telegraphic business between this country and Sweden and Norway.

COMMERCIAL MARKETS—MANCHESTER, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.—The continuance of fine weather, and the reassuring reports of the harvest prospects from nearly all parts of the country, are producing their natural effect upon business. In our account of Tuesday's market we stated that buyers were more disposed to operate; that in some lines there was an increase of transactions; and that in the yarns and goods affected by offers there was greater firmness of price, with an upward inclination in some cases. We find that the purchases of Eastern cloths in the course of a few days ending on Tuesday were very large. A good many transactions took place also in yarns, mostly for the minor Oriental markets, and forming a moderate aggregate quantity. Since Tuesday the merchants connected with the East have increased their purchases of twist. Considerable operations have taken place also in 40-inch shirtings and other fabrics adapted to the same quarter.—*Manchester Guardian* (of Saturday).

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT LAVAL COLLEGE.—The Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Roman Catholic University of Laval, when he received and answered an address from the bishops of the Roman Catholic hierarchy. His reply addressed them by no title, such as "Right reverends," or "My lords," but began at once, "I accept with pleasure," &c. At this the Roman Catholic bishops have taken deep offence, and demanded an explanation of the Canadian Premier and the Duke of Newcastle. I suppose it will blow over, but as yet the matter has not been settled. From Laval the Prince proceeded to the Convent of the Ursulines, where the nuns also presented him with an address, and one of them, robed in white, and accompanying herself on a harp, sang a kind of hymn for blessings on his Royal Highness in a voice of such exquisite sweetness and melody as few present ever heard surpassed.—*Letter from Quebec.*

RAILWAYS IN NAPLES.—A letter from Naples says:—"Amidst the almost general dissolution of the public administration, one good thing has been done. M. de la Ferronays had signed, in the name of the company, a contract for the railways to be executed in the kingdom. The affair was concluded, but old habits are not easily abandoned, and secondary difficulties were raised. M. Delahante arrived, and assisted M. de la Ferronays in bringing the affair to a definitive conclusion. They have now succeeded, as a royal decree, making the concession, has appeared, and the formal compact has been signed. The decree declares that the concession of the railways of the kingdom of Naples has been made to a company represented by M. Delahante, and comprising French, English, and Belgian capitalists—among them there being MM. Talabot, Blount, Salamanca, Parent, Brassey, Buddicom, and the Duke de Galliera."

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.—The *Post Ampt Gazette*, of Frankfort, gives the analysis of a note which the English Government is said to have sent to Turin about the 21st ult. The British Cabinet has not confined itself, that journal states, to demanding from Piedmont a promise not to attack Austria, but even asked for a formal engagement on the part of the Sardinian Government to abstain from any interference in a struggle which might take place against the Austrian possessions in Italy. The *Patrie* remarks as follows on the above:—"We leave to the *Post Ampt Gazette*, a journal much devoted to the cause of Austria, the responsibility of this news. We must, however, be permitted to doubt that England would have made a demand in such a categorical manner."

GERMAN PRINCES.—A letter from Berlin, of the 4th, says:—"A new meeting of German Princes has been held within the last few days: it took place at Frankfort, consisted of the Grand Duke of Weimar, the Duke of Coburg, and the Duke of Nassau, the object being the question of federal military reform. The first two Princes are on the side of Prussia in the matter, and the Duke of Nassau, who had been charged to communicate to the anti-Prussian Princes the propositions for a compromise agreed to at Wurtzburg, made known to them the result of his mission. An examination was then entered into of the objections which are made on the affair, and the means of removing them. Eventually, it is believed, the conclusion was come to by the Princes that the question of the command of the Federal army will now be decided in the Diet, by a large majority, in accordance with Prussian ideas."

The National Association of Germany held a sitting at Coburg on the 4th. All the propositions against the conclusions of the committee were, for the sake of concord, rejected. The first proposition of the committee, relative to federal union and a general constitution, was adopted, with, however, an amendment of the members of Nuremberg. Only five votes were given against it. The second proposition, demanding the establishment of a central Government, of a supreme military authority, and of a German Parliament, was withdrawn. The third proposition, insisting on the necessity of a general amnesty for political offenders, was adopted.

The Government of Geneva has received orders from the Federal Council to institute a prompt and complete inquiry into the events of the 30th ult., and the authorities had already spontaneously adopted the same measure. The *Nation Suisse* declares that the facts have been grossly misrepresented. The majority of the persons who went to Thonon to see the Emperor were Frenchmen from Gex. The hisses, according to the *Nation*, were meant for the Swiss only; but the French, considering themselves insulted, retorted with cries of "Vive l'annexion;" and when the tri-coloured flag was hauled down, though enclosed in a case so that the staff only was visible, one of the bystanders exclaimed, "There is our flag; it will soon be planted at Geneva!" The *Nation* admits that an attempt was made to seize the flag, but asserts that it was neither torn nor trodden under foot. The commissary of police and other citizens soon succeeded in calming the popular irritation. The flag, properly packed, was sent to the Mayor of Gex, and in the evening the French and Genevese fraternised in the cafes.

AERATED OR UNFERMENTED BREAD.—Within the last year or two it has occurred to a physician, Dr. Dauglish, that by mechanical contrivance the pure fixed air can be passed into the dough, and that flour unaltered by fermentation, untouched by any chemical, unpolluted even by the touch of any hand, can be made into a perfect form of spongy bread. Having developed his plan fully, he took out a patent, and already at Portsmouth and at Dockhead, in Bermondsey, extensive factories are engaged in the production of an "aerated bread," which as to its substance is, we believe, bread made perfect, though it is possible that there may be hereafter developed a less costly way of making it. The patent is worked wholly by steam machinery, of which we cannot attempt to explain all the ingenious refinements. The main principle is easily to be understood. According to the way usually adopted in producing the same gas for soda-water, carbonic acid is formed in a large receiver, far away from the dough. Thence it is forced into a great copper cylinder, containing water, fixed over the mixing vessel. At a high pressure, which is maintained also by the forcing of the same gas within the mixing vessel, the water in the cylinder is superaturated with gas—is made, in fact, into soda-water free from soda. In that state it is then allowed to flow through a pipe over the due relative proportions of flour and salt, under the highly-condensed atmosphere of the closed mixer. The mixer is a hollow globe of cast iron, in which iron arms are made to revolve on an axis turned by the steam engine. The gas remains fixed, still under pressure in the water. In three or four minutes, or more, according to the quality of the flour, the mixture of the flour with the soda-water is complete. The paste then passes out through a tube gradually widening, and the gas expands in every pore of the dough, not breaking out of the decomposed flour, but out of the water, as the pressure is removed. The dough instantly rises as it passes into the tins, or wooden measures, which a boy holds under the spout, cutting off the measure of each loaf as it descends, and immediately placing it on the edge of the oven, which is on the other side of him. The floor of the oven is an endless chain, revolving on two drums, of which the pace is regulated in accordance with the size and character of the bread to be baked. The loaves placed on one edge of the oven immediately begin to travel through its regulated heat, and in due time are turned out exactly baked upon the other side, close to the open door, at which carts wait to carry the loaves to the shopkeepers. Until the bread is baked not a hand touches it. An hour and a half is time enough for the conversion, by this process, of a sack of flour into baked loaves, perfectly spongy, and with the nutritive elements of the flour wholly untouched. In the ordinary process four or five hours are required for the mere raising of the sponge. This prolonged action of the warmth and moisture upon many kinds of flour—as flour from wheat gathered in wet seasons—otherwise wholesome, changes the starchy matter into dextrine, and after all produces bread dark coloured and sodden. It is to correct so great an occasion of uncertainty and loss, which has always prevented capitalists from embarking in the baking trade, that alum has been used. The rapidity of the new aerating process wholly avoids this risk; the result never is uncertain, and good bread can be made of flour otherwise almost useless to the baker. The unfermented, or, as it is properly called, the aerated bread, made according to Dr. Dauglish's patent, being entirely free from the acid which is always necessarily present in fermented bread, has been found actually curative in that numerous class of diseases which result from acid secretions or an acid state of the blood. This freedom from acid causes the bread at first to appear somewhat insipid, but it soon asserts its value. One of the most eminent of our physicians kept a loaf of it for a fortnight, and then caused it to appear at his breakfast table with a baker's loaf of the preceding day. The unfermented loaf, old as it was, appeared to be the fresher of the two. Experience has shown that working men who use the aerated bread eat more of it—sometimes even half as much again—making hearty breakfasts, and being at dinner-time less hungry for meat.—*All the Year Round.*

Correspondence.

PRESBYTERIANS AND THE NATIONAL BOARD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

DEAR SIR,—It may be interesting to many of your readers to know, that at the recent anniversary of the Reformation in Scotland, Mr. Fraser, the educationalist, who visited Ireland to report of the different educational systems amongst us, stated that, he could not conceive how any sincere Presbyterian could receive aid under such a system as the Irish National Board. This I was told by a gentleman who was present, and heard the address, and, I have no doubt, this valuable testimony had its due effect in rousing the Presbyterian mind to the all-important question—whether, for the sake of a good secular education (which may well be provided by various instrumentalities), we are to assist in carrying out principles subversive of the very foundations of Protestantism. Oh! may the Presbyterians of Ireland be led to see and do their duty in maintaining what their ancestors have bled for—our right to a free and open Bible.—Your obedient servant,

OBSERVER.

LETTER-BOX FOR SALTHILL STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Monkstown, September 8, 1860.

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your widely-circulated paper, to call the attention of the Post-office and railway authorities to the great want of a letter receiver at this station, which is becoming the most frequented station on the Kingstown railway. If the letter-box was in connexion with the Kingstown Post-office, so as to allow the latest hour for posting English and foreign letters, the boon to the inhabitants of Monkstown would be very great.

A DAILY READER.

AQUATICS IN DUBLIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I have observed, almost every morning, in your journal a pleasing evidence of the growth of the healthy and manly practice of rowing among the Corkonians and others in the South of Ireland, in the constant reports of matches coming off, and it is with sincere regret that I would call attention to the lamentable contrast Dublin offers to them in this respect. Such a thing as a rowing-match on our rivers is reckoned among the things of the past; while cricketing, foot-racing, &c., have received a remarkable impulse among our young men. That this noble exercise should fall into desuetude is the more extraordinary when we reflect on the numberless opportunities afforded by our convenient rivers and close proximity to the bay, for indulging in an exercise which combines the double advantages of developing the muscles and inhaling a good sea breeze. I would suggest that either new rowing clubs be formed, or new blood infused into the existing ones, in order to revive among us that glorious practice which, a few years since, was among the most prominent of our out-door amusements.

A LOVER OF ROWING.

Sporting.

CURRAGH OCTOBER MEETING, 1860.

Kildare Handicap—Forfeits to be declared on the 15th September (Wednesday)—Nosegay, 8st 12lb; Gracehusband, 8st 10lb; Rosa Bonheur, 8st 7lb; Garibaldi, 8st 7lb; Shamrock, 8st 2lb; Daniel, 8st 2lb; Honesty, 8st; Steelpin, 7st 7lb, Nuncio, 7st 7lb; Aferin, 7st 7lb; Terror, 7st 4lb; Darling 7st 4lb; Ninetta, 6st 12lb; Plum Pudding, 6st 12lb.

APRIL MEETING—TUESDAY.

Madrids—Forfeits as above—Bombardier, 9st 7lb; Elsie, 8st 10lb; Irritation, 8st 7lb; Nutbush, 8st 6lb; Amain, 8st 2lb; Cromwell, 8st 2lb; Croaghpatrick, 8st; The Foam, 7st 12lb; Spark, 7st 9lb; c by Smallhopes, 7st 7lb; Scotch Whiskey, 7st 7lb; Erin-go-Bragh, 7st 5lb; Moss Trooper, 7st 4lb; Khorassan, 7st 4lb; Warrior, 7st 4lb; Zora, 6st 12lb.

WEDNESDAY.—Wellingtons—Forfeits as above; Garibaldi, 8st 12lb; Bamborough, 8st 12lb; Daniel, 8st 7lb; Shamrock, 8st; The Lamb, 7st 12lb; c by Kingston, 7st 7lb; Elsie, 7st 4lb; Nutbush, 7st 4lb; Diana, 7st 4lb; Lena Rivers, 7st 4lb; Amain, 7st; Waterwitch, 7st.

JENKINSTOWN PARK—SEPT. 20.

Dunmore Stakes, for two year olds—Forfeits on 12th Sept. to W. Hunter, Kingstown:—Lawyer, 9st 7lb; Elsie (ft), 8st; Diana, 8st; Lena Rivers, 7st 12lb; Camphor, 7st 9lb; Foam, 7st 7lb; Gauntlet, 7st 7lb; Ballyedmond, 7st 7lb; Mare of Magenta, 7st 4lb; Aqua Marina, 7st 4lb; Bellman, 7st 4lb; Waterwitch, 7st; Bandsman, 7st; Lunatic, 7st; Erin-go-Bragh, 6st 12lb; Zora, 6st 7lb; Orphan Girl, 6st 7lb; Lawyer, by Horn of Chase (ft), 6st.

Citizens' Plate.—Weights to be published on the 20th September:—Gracchus, Frank, Fie, Hibernia, Darling, Garibaldi, Tomboy, Nuncio, Sweetbriar, Precursor, Steelpin, Miss Eleanor, Vigo, Glory, Lovebird, Athos, Faultless, Burlington, Ninetta, British Grenadier, Terror.

CASHEL RACES—SEPTEMBER 25.

Cashel Stakes—Forfeits to be declared September 20, to Mr. P. Cusack, Ryall's Hotel, Cashel:—Vigo, 9st 7lb; Frailty, 9st 7lb; Buckstone, 9st 3lb; Frank, 8st 10lb; Pontelland, 8st 10lb; Bryan O'Linn (filly), 8st 4lb; Piper, 8st; Fie, 7st 10lb; Fairy, 7st 10lb; Glendalough, 7st 10lb; Mountain Dew, 7st 2lb.

Cricket.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN v. THE NORTH OF IRELAND TWENTY-TWO.

SECOND DAY.

The weather was again everything that could be desired for the continuance of this important and interesting match. Mr. Parr and Captain Marshall having been "in" overnight, appeared at the wickets punctually at the time appointed for the commencement of play. The captain had some difficult balls from Tarrant, and was caught off him by Mr. Brilcett without being able to add to the score. Willsher followed, and only marked two, when he placed one of Tarrant's in Mr. Bartlett's hands. Mr. Blain filled the vacancy, and played very well for six (leg hit for four and a two). Tinley also scored a good eight; Clarke only made a single; Parr, therefore, brought out his bat with eleven attached to his name, and for which number he must have been upwards of two hours at the wickets. This speaks volumes for the bowling and fielding of the North of Ireland, which has not been excelled by any Twenty-two which the Eleven have ever contended against. In addition to the good bowling and fielding opposed to them, the Eleven found the ground rather difficult, in consequence of its having only recently been laid down, and, therefore, not quite firm and true, although it is evident that no pains have been spared to get it so good as it is.

After a short interval, the Twenty-two entered upon their second innings; and although there was little more than half-an-hour to play before luncheon, yet such was the destructive nature of Willsher's and Tinley's bowling that, in that space of time, seven wickets had fallen for the same number of runs. After luncheon, the wickets continued to fall rapidly, and at five o'clock the whole were lowered for the small score of 35, the highest figures being—Reynolds, 9; Mr. W. Brilcett, 5; and Mr. Haughton, 4 by one hit. It is needless to say that Willsher and Tinley bowled splendidly, being always on the spot, and taking each the same number of wickets. This left a balance of 18 runs against the Eleven; and although but a very insignificant number, four of their best wickets fell before the match was won, Daft making a good 7, and Anderson (not out) 8, including a good leg hit for 4, and made the winning hit for 2.

The following is the gross score for the two days:—

THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

	1st Inns.
David Haughton, Esq, b Tinley	3
James P Ewing, Esq, c Tinley, b Tinley	8
J L Brilcett, Esq, c Parr, b Willsher	1
Frederick Powell, Esq, 49th Regiment, c Stephenson, b Tinley	10
G Tarrant b Willsher	11
John Coddington, Esq, c Parr, b Tinley	2
W Brilcett, Esq, b Tinley	0
W G Graves, 63rd Regiment, run out	1
F Reynolds, st Stephenson, b Tinley	28
Alexander M'Neile, Esq, run out	0
S Heighes, c Parr, b Willsher	1
Charles Lanyon, jun, Esq, l b w, b Willsher	0
William Ewing, Esq, c Anderson, b Willsher	0
Robert Orr, Esq, b Tinley	0
H N Tennent, Esq, c Parr, b Tinley	1
Benjamin Haughton, Esq, b Tinley	0
E R Bartlett, Esq, 76th Regiment, not out	2
J Alexander, Esq, b Tinley	0
J Smith Richardson, Esq, run out	0
John Davidson, Esq, b Willsher	0
David L Coates, Esq, b Tinley	4
John M Greer, Esq, st Stephenson, b Tinley	0
Bye, 1	1
Total	73

ALL ENGLAND.

	1st Inns.
J Caesar b Tarrant	6
R Daft c Coddington b Heighes	12
T Hayward c Richardson b Heighes	16
George Parr not out	11
G Anderson c Lanyon b Tarrant	24
H C Stephenson c W Brilcett b Tarrant	1
Captain Marshall c Bartlett b Tarrant	0
F Willsher c Coates b Tarrant	2
T G Blain b Tarrant	6
R C Tinley c D Haughton b Tarrant	8
A Clarke c Bartlett b Tarrant	1
B 3, w 1	4
Total	91

NORTH OF IRELAND.

	2nd Inns.
David Haughton, l b w, b Willsher	4
E R Bartlett, 76th Regt, l b w, b Tinley	0
J Birkett b Tinley	0
F Powell, 49th Regt, b Willsher	0
G Tarrant st Stephenson b Tinley	0
J P Ewing b Willsher	2
John Coddington c Parr b Tinley	5
F Reynolds c Anderson b Tinley	1
W Birkett, run out	9
T Heighes, b Willsher	1
H N Tennent, b Tinley	1
A M'Neile, b Willsher	1
C Lanyon, jun., l b w, b Willsher	3
W G Graves 63rd Regiment, c Tinley b Tinley	0
Benjamin Haughton, run out	2
Robert Orr, b Willsher	1
William Ewing, b Willsher	0
J Alexander, b Tinley	0
John Davidson, b Tinley	2
David L Coates, b Willsher	0
J Smith Richardson, run out	0
John M Greer, not out	1
L b 1, n b 1	2
Total	35

ALL ENGLAND.

	2nd Inns.
Daft, c Bartlett, b Tarrant	7
Hayward, c Coddington, b Tarrant	2
Parr b Tarrant	2
Anderson, not out	8
Marshall, c Tennent, b Heighes	0
Clark, not out	0
W b	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF SATURDAY:—

DEPARTURE OF [illegible] APPROACH OF GARIBALDI'S ARMY.

The *Daily News* has received the following telegram from its own corr[espondent]:

NAPLES, SEPT. 6TH, 7 P.M.—The King has left here for Gaeta on board of a Spanish vessel. Garibaldi dined at La Cava and will enter Naples to-morrow. It is said that the advanced guard of Garibaldi's army arrived at Salerno at noon. Naples is tranquil. La Cava is a town three or four miles from Salerno on the road from Salerno to Naples; La Cava is about 26 miles distant from the capital or 26 by the railway.

The *Times* contains a telegram of the same report as the above.

PROGRESS OF THE INSURRECTION AT NAPLES.

LEGHORN, 7TH.—News received from Naples states that the Brigade Caldarelli had passed over to Garibaldi. General Bosco was said to have asked permission to quit the camp on account of ill health. The Ministry had presented a memorandum against the intended sending away of the Neapolitan fleet to Trieste. A report was current that on leaving Naples the King would release the troops from their oath of allegiance.

FLORENCE, 7TH.—News from Naples to the evening of 6th instant states that the King embarked at 8 p.m. for Gaeta. Before leaving, he reduced the penalties of the condemned.

Garibaldi dined to-day at La Cava.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The Italian papers quote two orders of the day issued by Lamoriciere. The first places the town of Jassoferrato in a state of siege. The second appoints a new governor of the town.

It is hinted in the foreign correspondence of the *Times*, that General Guyon was displaced from the command of the French garrison at Rome, on account of being too favourably inclined to the Pope and his institutions.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH AT AVIGNON.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—The *Moniteur*, in a telegram, dated Avignon, Friday evening, announces the arrival and enthusiastic reception of their Majesties. The *Moniteur* publishes the addresses presented by the civil and religious authorities of Valence and Avignon, and states that their Majesties will leave this (Saturday) morning for Marseilles.

MOBILISATION OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

The *Constitutionnel* declares as absurd the report that 240,000 soldiers of the French army were to be mobilised. The *Constitutionnel* also says there are no French officers in the army of General Lamoriciere. It is, therefore, not true that the Government had again authorised French officers to remain in it.

THE SLAVE TRADE ON THE COAST OF CUBA.

MADRID, SEPT. 7.—The departure of their Majesties has been fixed for the 9th instant. It is stated that orders have been given for the immediate construction of ten war steamers, destined to suppress the slave trade, and for the defence of the coast of Cuba.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

Notwithstanding the recent denial in the *Nord*, the Paris correspondent of the *Herald* repeats that the Russian Government has determined to concentrate an army between the Pruth and the Dniester, in consequence of the agitation in Turkey.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY.—The R.M.S. Persia from New York to 29th arrived here at 5 o'clock this morning. She brings 445,032 dollars for England, none for Havre. Passed the America (s) on the 1st inst. The news brought by the Persia, with the exception of that telegraphed *via* Queenstown, and the telegraphic news by the Parana at Galway, is confined exclusively to lengthy details of the Prince of Wales' tour in Canada. In reference to the cotton crop, Wright's circular says, it is impossible to form the slightest idea in the number of bales of the probable amount of the next cotton crop, nor can anything like an approximate estimate be arrived at until late in November. We hear from the South that the late rains have caused injury to the river bottom land, but the uplands, particularly in the Atlantic States, have been benefited. Holders of cotton at Newport have maintained much firmness during the past week, and only sold when full outside rates could be obtained. Prices are one quarter cent. above the quotations of last week for middling grades, and fully half a cent. on the lower qualities. Neil, Brothers', circular, after a similar statement as that put forward in Wright's, with regard to the crop, adds, the last advices from Louisiana report much rain, and the New Orleans telegrams report the weather there wet. The greatest variety of opinion exists as to the condition and prospects of the crop. But experience has shown that speculations at this period are next to worthless. Future weather is the controlling element, and the crop may be either improved or injured by it. The change to more favourable weather is not without its influence in the advices from the South. New cotton is coming forward rapidly at New Orleans, the receipts there amounting to 23,000 bales up to the 25th August. Should the prices continue to be supported, a different impression will be created, for planters will not hurry their cotton to market if the crops have suffered to the extent represented in some quarters.

San Francisco advices of 31st, mention that at that moment 6 ships were loading with wheat and oats, two of which were for England, and the remainder for Australia and New Zealand.

RAILWAYS.

The aggregate traffic returns of the United Kingdom for the week ending Sept. 1st., exceeded by £48,475 the corresponding week last year.

The *Times* reports that the Railway market was less steadily supplied yesterday, although in some stocks, especially in British, Great Northern and Sheffield, there was no advance.

A telegram from Galway of the New York prices on the 1st inst., announcing a reaction of 2 or 3 per cent. in the principal Western railway stocks, led to a proportionate decline yesterday, afternoon, in the quotations on this side.

THE CORN TRADE.

The report in the *Times* City Article is that the nearest value of wheat is 4s. to 5s. per quarter below the highest point touched last week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Court of Directors of the Bank of England have ordered a gratuity of 10 per cent. on the salaries of all clerks who have been in the establishment more than two years. They have also ordered a gratuity of £1,000 each to Mr. Gray and Mr. Marshall, the chief accountant and chief cashier, with a complimentary acknowledgment on their having respectively completed 50 years of service.

An inclosure commissionership has become vacant by the retirement of Mr. Wm Blanire, salary £1,500.

A sum of £4,000 in silver arrived at Tampico from the interior of Mexico, on the 9th of August, and is expected at Southampton at the end of the present month.

The Austrian Government is shewing great severity towards the journals. The Emperor has refused to go very far in the path of concession, and the retrograde party had considerable influence at Cort.

Amongst the passengers from Liverpool, by the American steamer to-day, will be Mr. W. Lindsay, M.P.

The failure of Messrs. Hickman Brothers, iron masters, of Bilston, is announced, with liabilities of £80,000. The loss, it is said, will fall chiefly on the Dudley and West Bromwich bank.

The 53rd Regiment, on passage home from India, reached St. Helena on the 13th August.

The *Times*, referring to the latest phase of Italian politics, says that Garibaldi is probably this day at Naples, the King has gone to Gaeta only to consider whether he will fly to Madrid or to Vienna. Naples is as good as lost, and the turn of Rome must come next. The Sardinian Government hints as much in the view taken of the proceedings of the Papal Government, her mercenary troops, and her Kabyle general.

The *Herald* says the bills of Mr. A. Steele, described as a yarn merchant, were returned yesterday, and his difficulties it is stated arise from his connection with Smith, Sinclair, and Company.

Mr. Abraham George Roberts, the head of the banking firm of Roberts, Lubbock, and Company, died after a short illness.

News has been received of the death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

Frederick William, the present Grand Duke, who succeeds his father, married the Princess Augusta, sister of the Duke of Cambridge.

The *Herald* says that some forgeries are discovered to have been committed by a chief clerk of a merchant in the city, who keeps an account at the bank at Robarts, Curtis, and Company. The delinquent has also absconded.

A communication from the India-Office has been addressed to the Bank of England, ordering the deduction of the Income Tax from the native securities held on this side.

The Paris correspondent of the *Post* telegraphes that peace continues throughout the whole of Syria. Some of the European men-of-war have left the coast.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE OF LAST (FRIDAY) NIGHT.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, SEPT. 7.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieutenant William Orme, having obtained a First-class Certificate at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, has been appointed by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Royal Sussex Light Infantry Militia, vice Captain Matthews, resigned; September 1.

There were no other Military Appointments or Promotions in last night's Gazette.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS—FRIDAY.

Lieutenants—H St L B Palliser to the Landrail; T M Campbell, to the Castor. Secretary's Clerk—F J P Shapcote (Assistant Paymaster), to the Impregnable. Second-class Assistant Engineer—J Dobson (promoted), to the Magera; J C Weeks (promoted), to the Megera; J B James (promoted), to the Trafalgar; R W Watson (promoted), to the Royal Albert. Acting Second-class Assistant Engineer—W Birks (promoted), to the Buzzard. Acting Third-class Assistant Engineer—A N Miller, to the Fisgard for service in the Vivid.

GENERAL VALUATION OF IRELAND.—A classification of the employes in this department came into operation on the 1st inst. The rates of pay are as follows:—First Class Valuator's minimum, £250, increasing by £10 per annum to £350; Second Class Valuators and Field Reviser's minimum, £150, increasing by £5 per annum to £240; First Class Assistant's minimum, £150, increasing by £5 per annum to £240; Surveyor's minimum, £90, increasing by £5 per annum to £150; First Class Clerks and Draftsmen's minimum, £80, increasing by £5 per annum to £120; Second Class Clerk's minimum, [illegible] per annum to £75.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

YACHTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Leonora, schooner, 116 tons burden, the property of G. P. Houghton, Esq., R.St.G.Y.C., left Kingstown Harbour on Saturday. The following yachts have just arrived at Kingstown:—Lallah Rookh, schooner, 126 tons burden, Viscount Bangor, R.St.G.Y.C., owner; Lotus, schooner, 188 tons burden, Earl Vane, R.S.S., owner; Talisman, yawl, 99 tons burden, Capt. W. Flankey, R.V.Y.C., owner; Phamna, cutter, 35 tons, Edward J. Saunderly, R.St.G.Y.C., owner.

DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN LINE.

We have much pleasure in stating that the directors of the Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford Railway Company have, in the kindest manner, complied with the memorial of the inhabitants of Serpentine-avenue and its vicinity, by making a footpath, which is now open, along their line of railway from Serpentine-avenue to the new station at Sandymount. The directors would confer an additional and inexpensive boon by causing more trains to stop each forenoon at Sandymount, and thereby enabling the inhabitants more fully to avail themselves of the new station.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday evening, 122 F arrested two prisoners, who had been disorderly, by fighting with each other, at Clarence-street, Kingstown, when he was interfered with, in the discharge of his duty, by Michael Hudson, who rescued the prisoners. Hudson was accordingly arrested, and will be brought up for trial at the police court this day.

Richard Hamber, John Montgomery, and Peter Regan, were arrested by Constable 119 F, they having assaulted a young man who had been passing down the Fortyfoot-road. They had also assaulted the constable who arrested them. They will be brought up before the presiding magistrate this morning.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

George Wyse, Esq., took his seat on the bench, on Saturday morning, and adjudicated on some prisoners brought before him on a charge of drunkenness, none of which cases were of public interest.

KINGSTOWN MARKETS—SATURDAY.

Beef, from 6½d to 9d per pound; mutton, 7d to 9d per lb; lamb, 7½d to 9d per lb; veal, 7d to 9d per lb; tongues, 3s 6d to 4s 6d each. Poultry—Geese, 4s 6d to 5s each; turkeys, 3s to 5s each; ducks, 3s 6d to 4s per pair; barndoor fowls, 3s 6d to 4s 6d per pair; chickens, 1s, 1s 3d, to 1s 6d each; grouse still scarce, 4s to 4s 6d per brace; bacon, 7½d to 9½d per lb; butter, 10d to 1s 2d per lb; hams, 10d to 1s per lb; lard, 9d per lb; flour, 2s 2d to 4s per stone; bran, 1s per stone; cheese, 1s to 1s 2d per lb; moist sugar, 4d to 6d per lb; loaf sugar, 6d to 7d per lb. Fish—A good supply; turbot, 5s to 7s 6d each; black soles, 3s to 3s 6d per pair; haddock, 6d to 5s each; lobsters, 1s to 1s 3d each. Oysters—Howth, 4s per hundred; Red Bank Burren, 5s per hundred. Hay, 3s 2d to 3s 4d per cwt. Straw, 4s 6d to 5s 6d per cwt. Oats, 19s per barrel. Potatoes—Kemps, 3s 10d to 4s 3d per cwt; Downs, nil. Coals, 16s 6d to 20s per ton.

KINGSTOWN PENNY BANK.

Amount received on Saturday, the 8th inst., £7 18s 7d.
Total received from the commencement, £59 17s 3d.
Total number of depositors, 208.

LETTER FROM ABD-EL-KADER.

The following letter (literally translated from the Arabic), so highly characteristic of the illustrious exile, has been written by Abd-el-Kader to Colonel Churchill, at Beyrout:—

After the usual compliments—

"Begging you to accept the expressions of my great regard and perfect consideration, as well as of my longing and affection, I acknowledge your dear and welcome letter, which I, your friend, have perused, offering thanks to the Almighty for the news of your desired preservation. I have, indeed, been flattered by what you have alluded to, and upon it depends, no doubt, the well-being of all. I hope that tranquillity will soon be restored. I must, nevertheless, confess that all I have done must be considered as falling short of what I could have wished. My only object was the preservation of life and property, but the raging flames consumed all that the hands of my men could not reach, which is a source of the deepest regret to me. At present things are quiet here. People are waiting an opportunity to emigrate, for want of lodging. In the meantime, a sufficient security is being afforded. Retribution cannot surely be far off, for the Imperial justice on every account calls for it, as by it alone can the empire be maintained and consolidated. Procrastination, however, should not be allowed to delude the masses. I hope you will favour me always with your news. I beg you will accept my heartfelt thanks, favouring me with whatever I can do for you. I pray the Almighty to preserve and guard you.—Your sincere and devoted friend,

"ABD-EL-KADER, son of Mehi-Eddeen (L. S.)
"Damascus, 28 Mohurrum, 1277 (August 16, 1860.)"

THE EMPEROR AND THE PRIEST.—The following incident is related in the *Courrier des Alpes* as having occurred while their Majesties were at Macon:—"Among the numerous persons who had assembled to see the Imperial party was a venerable priest, whose threadbare soutane showed that his pecuniary situation was not very flourishing. The Emperor remarked the white hair of the old man, and asked the Prefect who he was, to which that functionary replied that he was the Cure of Saint Pierre. 'He appears very poor,' said the Emperor. 'Yes, Sire,' replied the Prefect, 'his parishioners could best tell of his poverty, for he deprives himself both of food and clothing to assist the poor.' The Emperor appeared moved by the recital, and calling the cure, after a few gracious remarks, took a cross in diamonds from the hands of one of his aides-de-camp and gave it to the Empress, who herself attached it to the breast of the worthy cure, accompanying the act with some touching words. The old man was quite overcome with emotion.

SIR J. COLERIDGE ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—In lecturing at Tiverton, the other day, on public schools, Sir J. Coleridge have special praise to Eton. He avowed filial fondness for Eton. The idea of Eton was the union of liberty of action and independence of thought in the boy, with that maintenance of discipline and subordination, without which no school could exist, much less the scholars maintain progress in learning. The tendency of the Eton system was to make a boy generous and firm-minded, to teach him to exercise his common sense and feel his responsibility, and to make him act under the influence of generous shame and emulation—in short, to make him a manly boy, trusting because he was trusted. (Cheers.) After bestowing general and high praise on the system of teaching adopted at Eton, the lecturer said it had been commonly remarked that Eton boys did not bring to the University and to the competitive examination that sound knowledge of the mathematics which Eton professed to teach, and the suspicion got about that there was a want of reality in mathematical teaching. It was, however, said that within a few years a great apparent change had been made, but without corresponding results, as tested in the Universities and elsewhere. This was much to be lamented, if true, for if there was one principle more sacred in schools than another, it was that nothing should be professed more than was performed, and that what was taught should be taught well. Was the other department of teaching sacrificed to this? He believed not, and yet the scholarship of the pupils appeared to him to be below what it had been, and the composition less accurate. Perhaps he spoke with the prejudice of old age, and he should not trust his own opinion, but he spoke the opinion of those who examined the boys for the Newcastle scholarship. He did not say that the best boys were inferior in the knowledge of metres, but they did not appear to grasp the ideas of the great writers as good Eton scholars used to do, and in composition they showed less of the manliness and simplicity of the great classical masters, and too much of Italian conceit and false brilliance. By modern practice, however, he thought the honours had been made much too cheap—too much the reward of good behaviour rather than good composition; and the boys were content to reach the standard. With reference to the sports, he had watched the cricketing, boating, and drilling of the boys, with increasing interest, as some indication of the general well-being of the school. (Cheers.)

BUCCHAS, OR SUCKING ELEPHANTS.—These creatures, of four or five feet high, are ludicrous little monsters; they become troublesomely familiar after about two days' initiation in the ways of civilised life. A stranger arriving in Howell's camp, and proceeding in all innocency to the quarter where the elephants were picqueted, would be immediately subject to examination by these inquisitive little brutes. One of them, perhaps, playfully removing his hat, when, apparently, phrenologically examining his head; while another, with cheerful familiarity, would make him stand on one leg, by winding its trunk round the other. I have known one of them considerably astonish a gentleman by insinuating the point of its trunk into his pocket, and the suddenness and facility with which it unbuttoned his pantaloons.—*Hunting in the Himalayas.*

STANDING IN THIEVES' SHOES.—One of their strange peculiarities is, that when a renowned cambrioleur has adopted a style of cravat and waistcoat, all his colleagues imitate him in respect to those two articles of clothing. Flaring colours, red, yellow, and such like, are those of which they are the fondest. In 1831, Vidocq arrested a gang of 22 thieves, and 20 of the number wore waistcoats of the same form, and made of the same stuff. They seemed to have been cut of the same pattern, and out of the same piece. In general, thieves are like women of bad character; there is always something which betrays their profession. They are very fond of a medley of colours; and with all the pains they take to ape respectable people, the most distinguished air they are able to assume is that of a working man in his Sunday's best. There are very few of them who have not their ears pierced. Rings and hair chains mounted in gold are almost indispensable articles of their dress. The chain is ostentatiously displayed outside the waistcoat; it is always a trophy of love, and is proudly paraded. Plush hats, with one half of the nap smooth and the other half brushed back the wrong way, are their great delight. Thieves have habits to which they stick all the while they exercise their profession. Some time back they all bought their shoes of a woman who was called Mother Rousselle, and who lived in the Rue de la Vannerie. At the same epoch, Graves, in the Rue de la Verrerie, and Tormel, in the Rue Culture Sainte-Catherine, were the only tailors who enjoyed the privilege of clothing these gentlemen. Evil communications corrupted both the tailors; father and son at last turned thieves, and were found guilty. The shoemakeress (at least a Vidocq thinks) resisted temptation better. But, however that may be, her reputation was so notorious, and her shoes of so remarkable a cut, that when an individual was arrested and brought before M. Limodin for examination, he was mercilessly sent to Bicêtre, if unfortunately he wore shoes supplied from the warehouse of Mother Rousselle. The female thieves, for their part, patronised a certain Madame Mulot as their dressmaker. She only, in their opinion, could show off their figure to advantage, and make on the seams the raised ribs which is pleasing to their ladyships to call nervures.—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 6.—A letter from Chamounix, of the 3rd, gives an interesting account of the journey of the Emperor and Empress from Sallenches to Chamounix, which appears to have been a most perilous undertaking owing to a violent storm having devastated the country the day before. The authorities represented to the Emperor the imprudence of proceeding on his journey, and did their best to dissuade him from it, but without success, and though their Majesties eventually arrived at Chamounix in safety, they had to encounter a great many dangers and difficulties on their way, amongst others, the had to cross three torrents greatly swollen by the recent rain. There was only time to construct a bridge across one, known as the "Black Torrent;" the other two had to be got through as best they might. However, with the assistance of a number of the country-people, the carriages were got across without any accident. From Chamounix, their Majesties visited the "Mer de Glace" and other points of interest. It must have been a novel sight to see the Emperor and Empress borne along through those snowy regions on mules, or toiling on foot through dangerous passes with the aid of their "Alpen stocks." But I have no doubt the Empress enjoyed it immensely, as those who know her best say she is only really happy when freed from the restraints of court etiquette.

Four magnificent thorough-bred Russian horses, one bay, one grey, and two black, have just arrived at Havre, a present from the Emperor of Russia to the Emperor Napoleon. They are accompanied by a veterinary surgeon, four soldiers, and a non-commissioned officer of the Hussars of the Imperial Guard. During the excavations which have been made for the construction of a large sewer, in the part of the Boulevard Sebastopol, near the Garden of the Luxembourg, a great number of pieces of vases and pottery have been found, which appear to be of a very ancient date. When the foundations of the Palace of the Luxembourg were laid, under the Regency of Marie de Medicis, a bronze figure of Mercury, about six inches in height, was discovered, and at a later period a head of Cybele, in bronze, an several instruments used in sacrifices. The works effected for the enlargement of the Luxembourg, in 1837, also brought to light a number of fragments of vases, small statuettes, and Roman tiles, which appear to indicate that the present Gardens of the Luxembourg were once the site of a Roman camp.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, FRIDAY EVENING.—You learn in London by telegraph what occurs at and before Naples often quicker than the Paris public, while even favoured or official circles are in this respect on a par with the multitude. That the French Government is perfectly passive in all that happens down there is evident from the continued progress of the Emperor receiving huzzas and harangues from municipalities and right reverend dignitaries, and apparently unconcerned in one of the most momentous revolutions of modern Europe.

The *Revue des Mondes* has always been the depository and official exponent of the Orleanist party, which of late has formed a fusion, on some unintelligible platform, with the Legitimist and Republican interest; hence the Government papers take care to direct their heaviest artillery against that periodical which unfortunately has laid itself open to a formidable broadside from the *Constitutionnel* to-day. It had the imprudence to print an essay on the course of resistance to reform, ultimately fatal to the dynasty of the Bombas, and as Louis Philippe, with Guizot for adviser, pursued pretty nearly the same line of policy in obstinately refusing to enlarge the electoral franchise in France, the reflections of the reviewer are cast in the teeth of the doctrinaires; concession at the proper time might have protracted, it not eventually saved, the Orleans Government, and the abdication of the Citizen King in favour of the Comte de Paris came "too late."

There appears to be a settled determination to keep St. Helena before the public mind, paragraphs being printed whenever a French vessel coming round the Cape touches at that islet. The squadron on its way to China, of course, paid due homage, to be renewed on its return voyage. The keeper of the sepulchre, M. De Rougemont, is expected to do something in his official capacity, and accordingly on the 20th July he went through some ceremony of lustration at Longwood, which it would be puerile to reproduce for English perusal.

The sudden change of temperature and the transition to canicular heat has developed to a singular extent hydrophobia among dogs, accounts from the departments coinciding with what is unfortunately witnessed in the capital; yet drinking fountains abound in Paris, and there is no lack of running streams from *Bornes fontaines*, careering down streets in refreshing and cleansing succession, we here being far ahead of London in these particulars, as, indeed, in many other points of municipal or edile improvement.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

It is stated in the *Nord* to-day that France has intimated to Piedmont that should Victor Emmanuel attack Austria in Venetia, the Emperor Napoleon cannot guarantee Italy against any of the possible consequences of that aggression, whether they include the loss of Lombardy, or the Duchies, or the Romagna.

THE ROMAN STATES.

The *Adriatico*, of Ravenna, publishes two orders of the day of General Lamoriciere. The first places the town of Sassoferrato, its faubourgs, territory, and Government in a state of siege; and appoints Marquis Lopri, a dragoon officer, and one of the General's aide-de-camps, to take command of the troops there. The second order authorises the delegate of the province of Macerata to relinquish his authority into the hands of the new governor of Sassoferrato should circumstances require it.

A correspondent writes as follows:—

"Naples once in Garibaldi's power the Roman question will not be long in coming forward. You are aware of the instructions that have been sent from the Tuileries to General de Noue, who now commands at Rome in the stead of General Goyon, who was suspected of being too favourably inclined to the Pope and to his institutions. I believe that the French troops will confine themselves to a defence of the person of the Pope, and of the towns which they actually occupy—that is to say, Rome and Civita Vecchia. The fortifications of the latter are being actually carried on, and the French squadron there has been increased by two steam frigates. These are precautions which are not needed. Neither Garibaldi nor any one else thinks of attacking the French army on the points which it has resolved to defend."

A COUNCIL OF WAR AT NAPLES.

The *Nazione* of Florence describes the King's last Council of War, held at Naples last week:—

"General Pianelli spoke first. Struck, as every one else was, with the disastrous results entailed on the royal army by its distribution into several small bodies, he proposed to form it into one corps, and launch it against Garibaldi. The entire council of war approved of his advice, whereupon another general rose, who in the brief, clear, and decided language of a soldier thoroughly up to his business, replied that if they adopted General Pianelli's plan they would soon become exposed to all those disagreeable consequences they wished to avoid. He observed that the insurgents being dispersed over a large space and breaking up into twenty fragmentary bodies, they could not be opposed without a dispersion and breaking up of the royal forces likewise; that they must abandon the provinces, concentrate their forces at Naples, and thereby force the insurgents to concentrate themselves in their turn, in order to attack the capital; that they must firmly await this attack, and have the protection of the forts to support them, and that the final result of such a manœuvre, provided Naples were well supplied with arms and provisions, could not be doubtful in the eyes of any experienced military person. Garibaldi, in fact, this general added, is terrible in a short war, powerless in a prolonged one; it is enthusiasm that renders his irregular battalions so formidable, and that enthusiasm must droop in time, whereas time will strengthen the constancy of a disciplined force. It was thus he spoke, and in conclusion cited the instance of Radetzky, who in 1848 only conquered by breaking the Italian impetuosity with his patience."

The *Journal des Debats* adds the following reflections:—

"It is a sad thing to observe that Radetzky's name was introduced into this general's speech. For the man who spoke in this way was no other than the defender of Venice, Ulloa. What a contrast! Ulloa, who has wasted his life in exile; Bosco, whose liberalism under Ferdinand II. kept him down for a long time in the lower grades of the army—these men attach themselves to the tottering fortunes of one who will perhaps be the last of the Neapolitan Bourbons; and, at the same time, Nunziante, the favoured instrument of the King in the halcyon days of despotism, is inciting to defection the corps of the Chasseurs formerly commanded by himself, and indeed the whole army, alleging with a show of simplicity, that he had been the most constant defender of the late King 'so long as Providence desired to keep Italy divided,' but that his patriotism, his profound devotedness to the decrees of God command him now, 'under pain of becoming a traitor,' not to contend against the behests of the Divine Power!"

A communication from Naples of the 1st inst. says—

"There are four camps of insurgents in Calabria, and I am told that Garibaldi has already 40,000 men at his disposal. Desertions continue at Naples, whole picquets leaving their posts and disappearing. There are hundreds of houses ready to conceal them. Among the persons known to hide these runaways is a woman called Giovannara, quite a hero in petticoats, brave to excess, and a Garibaldian to her very heart's core. When less pressed I will give you a sketch of her life. Two evenings ago two hundred men deserted from Capua with a captain, three officers, and several non-commissioned officers, all belonging to the 8th Regiment of the line. It is said that the young Prince Don Alphonso, the King's brother, is going off with the troops; that Campagna, Sala, and even Aquila are in revolt; that Castrovillari has disarmed its gendarmes; that Garibaldi was at Pizzo on the 28th. The *Iride* brings us singular news from the Basilicata. The province is now under the command of Colonel Boldoni, who has published orders to the effect that whoever, without giving him due notice, shall organise bands, whether armed or not, and all who join them, shall be punished with death. He has issued one most curious order, being a set of military instructions for the insurgents. Rumours of reactionist conspiracies are rife here."

THE MURDER OF GENERAL BRIGANTI.

A correspondent, writing from Miletto, August 27, thus describes the above sanguinary deed of vengeance:—

"On the morning of Saturday, the 25th, at noon, the 15th Neapolitan Regiment of the Line, belonging to that Briganti Brigade which had run away so basely from the field of Piale and Campo, near Villa San Giovanni, on Thursday, the 23rd, were in a state of open mutiny, encamped with their officers on the main square of the little town. General Briganti, dressed in plain clothes and attended by a single groom, arrived at Miletto at about twelve at noon, and crossed the main square on horseback, pursuing his solitary way from Palmi to Monteleone. He had just ridden across the square, and was out of sight of his soldiers, who had, as it seems too late recognised him, when, it is not well known from what cause, but probably because his horses were knocked up and he hoped to find fresh ones, he came back into the square and rode towards the post-house. The armed rabble began to murmur loud against 'the traitor who had sold them at three carlini a head'; then set up a loud cry of "Huzza for the King!" ("Viva il Re!") Briganti gave no answer to the shout, but proceeded on his errand, when two of the soldiers, the first a Sapper, who had been leisurely loading their pieces, fired at him. Both bullets struck the horse, which staggered on a few yards, then fell with his rider. More than 50 other shots were fired at the general as he endeavoured to rise, and at last the savages rushed upon him with their bayonets and tore him to pieces. The body, rescued from their hands after their bloodthirsty rage was assuaged, was removed to the church for interment, but, there the cannibals even in a fit of reviving fury, pursued their victim; they tore his hair and beard, thrust percussion caps into his eyes, and bit the dead man's ears off with their teeth. It is not very clear whether this murder be attributable to real vindictive feeling, to antipathy to a man who we are now told had the reputation of a Liberal, or merely to the impulse of senseless rage and the hope to profit by the terror inspired by the atrocious deed to sack and plunder the town and country. The General, it is said, had, upon entering the town, been warned by one of his subaltern officers that the men were bent upon mischief. It is important to observe that many of the officers were still nominally in command of the brigade and these either stood by passive spectators of the prolonged butchery, or only ventured on remonstrances which were utterly disregarded.

"The soldiers, after the deed, were satisfied with the plunder of the cigar and some of the wine shops; they set up to the cry of '*a casa! a casa!*' and disbanded not a few of them, no doubt making the best of their way home. They complained that they had often been starved by Briganti for three days at a time.

"The news of this tragedy, somewhat garbled and contradictory, met us on the road, and we heard different versions of it as we drew near. Last evening, however, I took care to obtain the most correct particulars from some of the worthiest among the townspeople who were eyewitnesses of the bloody scene, and who showed me the spot where the horse of the murdered General had been burnt, precisely as it fell. The General's corpse was interred on the evening of his death."

HUNGARY.

A correspondent writes to the *Nord* in the following terms:—

"I have been all over Hungary. I was at Pesth on the 20th of August, St. Stephen's Day, and I was surprised at the union which prevails among the Hungarians, whatever be their religion or their condition. All demand the pure and simple re-establishment of the Hungarian constitution, such as the last King left it, with their language and their administration. On the 28th of last month I was present at a great national banquet, which was attended by more than 300 persons belonging to all classes of society. At this patriotic feast England was represented in the person of Mr. Crawford, (as already mentioned), and he spoke of the Constitution of Hungary, which was established at the same time as that of England. The historical allusion drew forth a burst of enthusiasm, accompanied by vows to regain, no matter at what cost, national independence. The same enthusiasm is entertained by all the young men in the country, and they unanimously protest against Austrian rule."

TURKEY.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* has the following, which is not in accord with its previous articles:—

"If this time Turkey receives a sharp lesson, either for her inertness or her complicity, we cannot do otherwise than applaud. The Porte has nothing better to do than to hang forthwith, and publicly, Achmed at Damascus and Kurchid at Beyrout. Europe would accept with satisfaction this small expiation whilst waiting for other reparations. We should see, at least, from it that the Porte is ready to do what it can, though it is not certain that it can always do what it wills. Without armed intervention, indemnities, condemnations, and executions are insufficient. Even if Fuad Pacha should have the energy and good fortune to succeed in his mission, he cannot always remain in Syria; the Government will have to re-establish the old authorities, and in less than a month things will be worse than ever. Let our readers entertain no illusion. The Porte cannot, and its functionaries will not, govern as Europe of the nineteenth century demands. The Mussulman spirit feels instinctively that it cannot exist in presence of civilisation; it must either triumph or the Mussulmans must retire to their primitive country. In ten years one or other of these events will probably be accomplished."

THE STATE OF SYRIA.

We read in a letter from Beyrout, August 18:—

"Here in Syria there is but one opinion about the occupation. English, French, Austrian, Russian, and native Christians are of opinion that it is the one only move which can save Syria from utter ruin. There has not, as I have all along prophesied in my letters, been the shadow of a rising on the part of the Moslems owing to the French troops landing, but on the contrary they have been humbled and subdued, instead of arrogant and insulting towards the Christians on all possible occasions. We have not yet had time to hear what effect the landing of the troops has produced in the interior, but I still maintain that both Moslem and Druse will be frightened into good behaviour rather than goaded into insurrection. The effect which the occupation has had in re-establishing confidence in the place is wonderful. Men now go about their occupations certain that their lives and those of their families are secure. Trade, too, is gradually but surely reviving, and business is a hundred per cent. more brisk than it was a very few days ago. Some of the Druses talk very big of meeting the French should they move towards Damascus, and disputing their entrance there by force of arms. However, this is but talk. The Druses have perhaps yet to learn the difference of fighting from behind stone walls and of the attack of European troops. They are brave as the tiger or bloodhound is brave—that is, they would tear in pieces their unarmed enemy. But courage, as it is accounted in Western lands, they know not, and would no more hold their own—not even in the mountains—against one-fifth of their number of regular troops, than a London mob would stand against a troop of Life Guards. I firmly believe—and I have seen no little Eastern mountain warfare in Affghanistan, a country defended by a far braver race of men than the Druses—I firmly believe that with three thousand such infantry as he has here, and a few mounted guns, General d'Hautpoul could walk from one end of Southern Syria to another. He could drive every Druse out of Lebanon, restore perfect order to Damascus, and punish all the miscreants who have committed murder in the land. If time allows it to-day I must here add an appeal to England on behalf of the suffering refugee Christians of Syria. The night before last another caravan of these poor people arrived here from Damascus. I rode out to meet them, and the sight was enough to excite the pity and anger of any one. Could one man from each parish in England, France, Austria, Switzerland, and America, have seen these poor creatures arrive, there would be preached and carried out such a crusade against Islamism as would quite throw into the shade the like expeditions of the middle ages. The caravan numbered about 2,000 souls, and contained at least 20 women to one man. Where were the natural protectors—the husbands, fathers, brothers, and sons of these women? Cut off, murdered, butchered—massacred in cold blood, massacred unarmed, massacred as troublesome vermin might be, simply and solely because, imperfect and faulty though their creed be, yet solely because they bore the name of Christians.

Advices from Beyrout, of the 24th ult., state that the Aube, having on board a battery of artillery, and a detachment of the 1st Hussars, has just arrived there. The French soldiers were all encamped about a mile and a half from the town in a large fir grove, affording good shade, a matter of great importance, as the heat was excessive. The Druses were at a short distance, and many of them strolled very nearly as far as the French camp. A party of their cavalry had come a few days before, and, after exchanging a few shots with the French outposts, had galloped off. The principal emirs and chiefs of the Mountain, in their richest dresses, and wearing their most splendid arms, waited on General de Beaufort d'Hautpoul a few days after his arrival. One of them, named Joseph Kharam, in the name of his friends, delivered the following address in French, which he had learned formerly in Paris:—

"General, the principal representatives of the Maronite nation come to pay you their respects. For ages past France has taken us under her powerful protection. We are called 'the French of the Lebanon,' and with perfect justice, for if we are not French by birth, we certainly are by feeling and religious belief. Our arms and hearts are yours, and only too happy shall we be if you dispose of us as you would your own soldiers."

The General exhorted the Maronites above all things to remain tranquil. Joseph Kharam, in taking leave, asked permission to return and explain to the General in detail the real state of Syria, which request was readily granted.

THE SULTAN AND SIR H. BULWER.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 29th ult., in the *Presse*, says:—

"An incident, in which the English Ambassador is concerned, has excited attention here. A few days back, Sir H. Bulwer, accompanied by his second dragoman, had an audience of the Sultan; and after some general considerations on the weakness of the Government, on financial disorder, and on the neglect and incapacity of most of the governors of provinces, he demanded that the Grand Vizier, Kubrizli Mehemed Pacha, should be recalled from his mission of inspection in European Turkey; and he indicated Omer Pacha as a fit person to replace him, that general knowing the two provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, from having made war there. The Ambassador, who is particularly anxious to have Riza Pacha, the Minister of War, excluded from the Ministry, then went on to represent that in the department of that Minister contractors and others were allowed to realise scandalous profits. He also complained that, about a month ago, in a conflict between some Armenian Protestants and some non-united Armenians, about the burial of a Protestant in the cemetery of the latter, Riza Pacha had allowed soldiers to attack the Protestants. Riza Pacha is Intendant-General of the expenses of the palace, as well as Minister of War, and the Ambassador further complained of him in that capacity. 'Women,' said he, 'are expensive everywhere, and especially in Turkey, and in your Majesty's household they cause enormous waste. This your Majesty knows, and you have ordered prudent reforms; but, perhaps, not sufficient for the situation!' The Sultan listened coldly, not, however, without making some signs of impatience. The dragoman, unfortunately, interpreted certain expressions in the latter part of the discourse in such a manner as to make them appear stronger than they were. The Sultan became irritated, and replied that the complaints made against Riza Pacha should be submitted to the Council of Ministers; that he, as sovereign, was the best judge as to the opportuneness of recalling the Grand Vizier; that though he was always disposed to receive advice on the part of the Allied Powers (the Sultan laid stress on the words to indicate that he thought that Sir H. Bulwer, in what he had said, was not acting by direction of his Government) he would not permit anyone to insult him in his own palace! So saying, the Sultan, displaying great emotion, retired to his private apartments. The ambassador, when the last words of the Sultan were translated to him, was also greatly moved, and he hurried to the Porte to represent to the caimacan of the Grand Vizier that his Majesty had misunderstood him. Shortly after, the Sultan sent for Ali Pacha to the palace, and related to him what had occurred. The Minister endeavoured to calm the irritation of the Sultan by representing that the dragoman, from want of experience, had not correctly rendered the ambassador's observations; and he then went on to show that it was very desirable that at this moment any difficulty with England should be avoided. To show the amicable feelings of England, he cited some recent observations of Lord John Russell in Parliament, and the despatches of M. Musurus, the Ottoman Minister at London. The Sultan then became calm, and consented to receive Sir H. Bulwer the next day. The ambassador accordingly went to the place, accompanied by M. Pisani, first dragoman of his embassy, and expressed profound regret at the painful misunderstanding of the previous day. His Majesty received his observations favourably. It is said that, when Riza Pacha was informed of what the ambassador had done, he merely replied—"All the allegations made are false, and I regret that the dignity of my position does not allow me to take other steps in defence of my honour."

GREAT CONFLAGRATION AT SMYRNA.

A supplement to the *Impartial*, of Smyrna, of the 29th of August, gives the following account of a terrible conflagration which has taken place at that city:—

A terrible disaster has befallen the city of Smyrna. A conflagration has destroyed that part which had remained intact after the catastrophes of the years 1841 and 1845. According to the estimation made, 700 houses have fallen a prey to the flames.

For more than a month the heat here has been suffocating, varying from ninety to a hundred degrees Fahrenheit. This Senegalian atmosphere has dried the wood beyond measure, and rendered it more easily inflammable. At the same time, a north wind of extraordinary violence never ceased to blow except at rare intervals.

About half-past seven o'clock, on the morning of the 27th pistol shots announced that a fire had broken out somewhere. It was at St. Dimitri. People rushed to the spot, but before the first assistance could be given the conflagration had made rapid progress.

St. Dimitri is a sort of faubourg of the town, commencing at the extremity of the Rue des Roses, bordered on the right by the Armenian quarter, on the left by that of St. Catherine, and extends eastward to the new hospital of St. Roch where the gardens commence. All this space is filled with very old houses, built exclusively of wood. Most of the streets are exceedingly narrow; some of the projecting roofs almost touch across. The inhabitants are nearly all Greeks, and are chiefly day workmen, at various trades.

Owing to the strength of the wind the greatest anxiety was felt. Strong gusts sent the flames in every direction, and the conflagration assumed terrible proportions. All hopes of stopping the flames had to be abandoned, and for seven hours they did their work of destruction. At 2 p.m. it reached the extreme end of the Rue des Roses. In this street the fifth house on each side is of stone; on the right side the great establishment of the Deaconesses recently increased by the adjunction of the ancient Papasian house; on the left the house of Roboly. Every effort was made here to arrest the progress of the flames. The house of Papasian, nevertheless, caught fire, and, had it not been through the mercy of Providence that the wind lulled, the destruction of the whole of this quarter of the town would have been inevitable. The flames were got under on this side. In the street to the left, leading to St. Catherine, one single building was left standing, that of Dr. J. Edwards.

All the public establishments have been thrown open to receive the sufferers from this disaster, and a committee was at once formed to collect subscriptions to provide for their immediate wants. To-day, at noon, 130,000 piastres had already been subscribed.

The cause of the disaster was purely accidental. It is said that a woman had lit a candle in honour of the Virgin, and having left it burning it caused the fire.

His Excellency Osman Pasha, Governor of Smyrna, was absent from the town when the fire broke out. He hastened back to the scene of conflagration. Hamed Bey, Chief of the Police, worked with his men. The soldiers of the garrison, the artillerymen, and the crew of the Giah-Ferah worked with zeal.

An English detachment, under the personal command of the Captain of the Terrible, worked willingly and zealously.

M. Usquier, son-in-law of the French Consul, showed great devotion at the head of a body of men.

The crews of all the other steamers and ships rendered all the assistance in their power; the Mussulman population also behaved well, helping to carry buckets of water, &c.

Putting aside the natural anxiety caused by the calamity, order and tranquillity were not for one moment disturbed.

The official report gives the number of houses burnt at 700; at first it was supposed that 2,000 had been destroyed.

POST-OFFICE REFORM.

Among the many serious charges of neglect of duty, of supineness in looking after the public interests, of disinclination to grapple with real subjects of reform, brought against Parliament during the inglorious session recently terminated, no one is based upon a more solid foundation than that in reference to the reform of Post-office administration. Long before the meeting of the Houses of Lords and Commons "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs," facts had been accumulated in piles; grievances innumerable had been alleged, and, as we think, fully substantiated; misrule and mismanagement of a startling kind had been averred, and the strongest *prima facie* evidence adduced in support of the averment; and the system of carrying on the postal business of the empire, as well as the mode of treating the servants of the State employed in the vast establishment of which St. Martin's-le-Grand is the head-quarters, had been denounced in town and country, in private and public, as scandalous to a great commercial nation, and as especially disgraceful to England, the enlightened, the liberal, the Christian, and the free. Cries against dictatorial insolence, and disregard of public feeling and requirements, from the community high and low; cries for redress of intolerable oppressions from the employes; cries for protection from loss of letters, newspapers, parcels, everything usually committed for transmission by post, from merchants, correspondents, the press, echoed throughout the land; and it was confidently expected that one of the first practical acts of the House of Commons would have been to have called for a rigid investigation of the truth, and to have demanded that this national establishment should be conducted in a way that would ensure to the public in future the most regular, quick, and economical transmission of its correspondence, and to the servants of the public as fair remuneration for their labour, and as good treatment as the nature of the service would admit. That just expectation has been most completely disappointed. By one pretext after another Parliament has shuffled off the inquiry, has evaded the task of either redressing the wrongs of the public or of the public servant, and has left Post-office administration with its irresponsible tyranny and cruel machinery of intimidation and coercion to riot for another year, unchecked, unreproved, unreformed. In a crisis which called for extraordinary promptitude, earnestness, and determination, the most unparalleled inertion, indifference, and indecision were exhibited. The Postmaster-General was sent on a mission to the Celestial Empire, as if there was no use for such a functionary in terrestrial England, the Secretary was indulged with a six months' leave to go and amuse himself wherever he pleased, as if he had left all things fair and square to run on smoothly; and to complete this enormous departmental joke, some officials more or less implicated in the Post-office system, and inculpated by those who arraigned it, were commissioned to enter upon a sham inquiry, and desired to do something to appease the indignation that had been raised. This commission, constituted though it was of gentlemen who could not condemn the system without condemning themselves, and before which no *employe* would dare to appear and tell the whole truth, for to do so would be to commit a fatal act of official suicide, nevertheless had such a rotten fabric to bolster up that they had not the conscience to do it; despite of their fears of the potent though absent Secretary, and the threats and blandishments of people in power, one half of the members refused to be parties to the perpetuation of the existing abuses and oppressions. The commission split in twain, and that expedient failed. Here was fresh ground for the intervention of the House of Commons; here was most convincing proof that all was wrong; here was one more great spur to the representatives of the people to take the matter resolutely in hand, and see that right was done. But the House of Commons was not in the vein for reform, or for any real work. It yawned and looked listlessly on while a second commission was cobbled, composed party of Post-office officials and partly of Treasury officials, instructed to pursue the inquiry, and try and agree upon some sort of report, and make some sort of suggestions for some sort of reform. Thus, with these expedients for delay and evasion, the session wore away, and the Post-office was left to flounder on without a Postmaster-General, without a Secretary, and virtually condemned by the half—we venture to say the better half—of the commission first appointed with the view of whitewashing it and bringing it gently out of its troubles. The second commission obeyed its orders, framed a report, and made some recommendations. Here again was a renewed call upon the House of Commons to take action, to demand the production of the report, and to insist that the reforms required for the convenience of the public and for justice to the public servant should be carried into effect. But the House of Commons was fatigued with talking on foreign and other subjects, was languishing for the moors, was thinking more of grouse and partridge than of the letters, newspapers, or parcels of the Queen's subjects. The report was allowed to be kept back, weeks and weeks rolled over, and all sorts of excuses were accepted for its non-production—one time that there was no Postmaster-General through whom it could come, with due respect for old routine, another that the Postmaster-General's *locum tenens* had it under his consideration, another that the recommendations made were very important and required to be weighed with particular deliberation, and so on. In vain Sir George Bowyer and other members of the House of Commons put questions to Ministers and pressed for information. They could extract only evasive replies and shuffling mystifications, evidently meant to gain time, and delay the action of Parliament. At length, on the eve of prorogation, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, secure in the triumph of the "policy" of keeping Parliament in the dark, and of continuing for another six months or more the Post-office system without amendment or reformation, boldly came forward, and, with an irony in harmony with the subject, informed the hon. baronet (Sir George Bowyer) "that the report of the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Post-office had been presented, but that it was not the intention of the Government to lay it before Parliament at the present time." The right hon. gentleman further stated that "The investigation had been carried on at a period when there had been a double change in the office of Postmaster-General, and when Sir Rowland Hill, the permanent Secretary, had been absent on account of illness. The report," he added, "raised great questions, and proposed many changes, and the Government did not think it would be right to lay it before Parliament until they had come to a decision upon those recommendations."

Thus by clever official manœuvring and ministerial connivance has Post-office reform been postponed, and inquiry into the condition of a notoriously disorganised department of the State been withheld for a long period from the representatives of the people. Till next session the existing system and practices have full swing, and the authorities enthroned at St. Martin's-le-Grand may laugh at the complaints of the public, and treat with utter contempt the appeals of the *employés* for redress and justice. Already the post-sessional saturnalia have commenced, and the reign of misrule at the Post-office acquires a more absolute character and force. Matters, we are assured, are there growing daily worse and worse; discontent and distrust augment, and confusion in the postal business is increasing to a most disgraceful extent. Only let the British public realise one fact—which we are told is positively true—though it seems almost incredible—as an illustration of the working state of this great national department—viz., *fifty thousand* newspapers and packets were left behind on Friday night, 31st of August, and again on Saturday morning, 1st of September, *two thousand more* were added to that awful number of derelicts. The calculation made at the scene of this confusion worse confounded was that this heap of unfortunate journals and parcels would be sent forward towards their destination—in Post-office phraseology, "worked off"—by Wednesday last, when a new stock would be formed, and a new accumulation would be made which would keep all hands busy "working off" till Friday night—the grand evening for chaos—came again. On the days we have above mentioned there were heaps of copies of the *Times, Herald, Chronicle, Builder, Era, Bell's Life*, &c., lying stuck in the mud of St. Martin's-le-Grand, while disappointed subscribers in the country were wondering what could be the cause of the delay, and accusing, in their own minds, the proprietors and news agents of neglect in duly forwarding their papers. This is one example, and only one, of that Post-office administration which is left unreproved and unchecked till Parliament assembles again "for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs."

We have given a sample of the way in which business is transacted; let us now give a sample of the "miscellaneous lot" engaged to work the Post-office machinery under its present direction. There is, we are informed, a numerous ten shillings a-week corps, enrolled on such extraordinary economical principles as, we believe, were never heard of before. Into this *corps d'elite* are admitted the pensioners with green frocks who are seen about the street, discharged soldiers with their red jackets, casual dockyard labourers, and, to complete the motley band, a "Punch and Judy" man, who, after putting away his show-box in the forenoon, gives his services to her Majesty in the Post-office for ten shillings a week. What wonder, if with this crew, the vessel that carries the correspondence of the nation should be in a state of disorder, and discontent verging on mutiny, and that it should go drifting on to wreck and ruin! Is there no remedy—is no reform possible? Alas! Parliament, when it was sitting, abdicated its functions or allowed itself to be hoodwinked, and now the authorities of St. Martin's-le-Grand "can do what they like with their own." The letters they can delay, the newspapers they can mangle, the parcels they can make pulp of; and should any servant of the establishment dare to utter a word of complaint or remonstrance, they can silence him in a moment with that old, well-known, and effective settler of all arguments—"I'll turn you out of office."—*Civil Service Gazette.*

OUR DETECTIVE SYSTEM AT FAULT.

It is a very unsatisfactory state of things that there are at this moment in the enjoyment of perfect liberty the perpetrators of three foul murders, committed within as many months. The dissatisfaction is likely to be increased when we bear in mind that the means of detection vary with the circumstances of each locality, thus apparently showing that it is from no mere local or accidental cause that the law has failed. The first in point of time, and the most remarkable in point of mystery, the Road murder, was calculated to test the efficiency of the rural authorities, and in some respects it showed them as wanting in acuteness. But closely following this crime came two others, the one perpetrated in one of the most thickly-inhabited quarters of the metropolis, and under the very eyes of the police, one at least of which force must have been within a few hundred yards of the assassin when he struck the blow; the other in a large city like Edinburgh, also in a much frequented neighbourhood, and with a system of police different from, though professedly inferior to our own. The law would at first sight appear to have been deprived of one of its most essential functions—to have its powers of detection paralysed to the extent of making murder without fear of consequences almost a question of careful and accomplished management. We can hardly be surprised, therefore, at the memorial addressed by the inhabitants of the vicinity of the Road murder to the Home Secretary for some additional inquiry into that inexplicable event. But although some hasty and unthinking persons may be disposed to condemn Sir George Lewis for declining to comply with the request, the reasons given for that refusal will leave no doubt on the minds of those who argue more composedly and reasonably that he had no alternative in the matter. The law is unquestionably at fault, as all human institutions must be occasionally, but that is no reason for rushing into an extraordinary course entirely at variance with the principles upon which the law has been administered for hundreds of years with great satisfaction and justice to the community. Because a system is imperfect it is not to be rudely overthrown. We eagerly seek whom we are to hang for the Road murder. We must not do that which may inflict an injury on others little less serious than the crime itself, and violate all those rules which years and years of experience have shown to be the most wise, just, and efficacious that human ingenuity has yet been able to apply to the vindication of the law. Even were the course suggested by the memorialists not so dangerous, we are afraid it would, in the present instance, be of but slight avail in the accomplishment of its end. We could not hope that a Royal Commission appointed to ask the inhabitants of Mr. Kent's house if they had committed the murder would have a very satisfactory result; and every lawyer will justify Sir George Lewis in his refusal to recommend her Majesty to create such a tribunal for the purpose. Every effort is being made on the spot to re-sift the circumstances of the case, and elicit any facts as yet unknown which may tend to a conclusion which would justify action in the regular way on the part of the authorities; and by this means the ends of justice are much more likely to be served than by such an unconstitutional and extraordinary tribunal as that suggested by the memorialists from Bath, but most properly refused by the Secretary of State.—*Globe.*

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held on Saturday, at the London Tavern—Mr. J. Carmichael in the chair.

The report was read, and was to the following effect:—"The accounts which are attached to this report show the receipts for messages during the past half-year to amount to £16,643 9s 2d, being an increase over those of the preceding six months of £3,761 7s. The number of despatches sent by the company's lines during the same period was 78,713, which gives an increase of 19,359 messages, as compared with those transmitted during the previous half-year. While this addition to the revenue of the company may be deemed satisfactory as indicating a steady progress in the development of traffic, it is still considerably less than that which the directors hope to obtain from the successful operation of the company's new lines. One of the most important lines of telegraph to the Continent—viz., that *via* Heligoland and Denmark, has only been used by the public for the transmission of messages since the end of January last; so that no fair criterion can as yet be formed of the traffic which may eventually be derived from that cable. It may, however, be mentioned that since its opening, the messages to Hamburg alone are quadrupled. The line between the Channel Islands and the coast of France commenced working on the 7th of May last, and the receipts are very satisfactory. The directors much regret that, in order efficiently to develope their new traffic to the Continent, it has been necessary to expend a considerable amount in canvassing, advertising, printing, &c., all of which have been charged to revenue. The principal reasons for this large expenditure were, under the head of salaries and wages, an increase had taken place, by the engagement of additional instrument clerks, and upwards of £800 have been paid to agents for canvassing and travelling expenses. The additional telegraph instruments and batteries for new stations have caused a considerable increase under the head of general charges. The expense of printing and advertising has amounted to £450. After deducting the various expenses alluded to, and carrying 10 per cent. of the nett profits to the reserve fund, the accounts show a balance of £4,435 0s 2d available for dividend; and the directors recommend that a dividend at the rate of three per cent. per annum be declared for the six months ending 30th June last; and that the balance of £1,270 19s 8d be carried to the account of the current half-year.

The Chairman then briefly explained that the increased expenses had been occasioned by the recent bad weather, in the first place, and the working expenses of the company in the second place. Over the first they had no control, but over the second they had. The opening of the Danish line had rendered it necessary for them to commence a competition which had proved very expensive, but, notwithstanding the great expense of canvassing and advertising, he believed the result would be satisfactory, as a large traffic had been secured. The directors had received a memorial from the shareholders of Manchester, but it contained matters which it was not desirous to discuss at an open meeting, and it would be well if a committee of shareholders were appointed to advise with the directors on the subjects of the memorial. He moved that the report be adopted.

Mr. Hindmarsh seconded the motion.

Mr. Sanderson moved that the accounts be referred back to the auditors for correction. To reduce the allowance of £500 to the directors to £250, the extra £300 having been voted by a meeting not competent for the purpose, and was therefore illegal.

The Chairman said the directors were quite willing to forego the allowance, it appearing illegal. The £250 was then taken off.

The report was, after some further discussion, adopted.

The Chairman moved that a dividend of £3 per cent. per annum be declared.

Mr. Stork moved that it be increased to £4 per cent.

It having been pointed out that the meeting had not power to increase the dividend, the original motion was agreed to.

John Watkins Brett, Esq., and Francis Edwards, Esq., were re-elected directors; and George Copeland Capper, Esq., and William Cole, Esq., were re-elected auditors.

A committee of shareholders was appointed to confer with the directors generally on the business of the company, and the meeting separated.

THE BELFAST PRESBYTERY AND THE NATIONAL BOARD.

The following is a copy of the resolutions which have been adopted by the committee appointed to act in the name, and by the authority of, the Presbytery of Belfast, in relation to the proceedings of the Commissioners of Education and the Protestant pupil teachers in the Model School.

"1st. That the report now read be received and adopted.

"2nd. That this Presbytery regard the refusal by the Commissioners of Education of the documents asked by their committee as unwarranted in the circumstances of the case, and as a departure from that impartiality which should ever mark the administration of the board.

"3rd. That while this Presbytery have no desire to defend the conduct of 'the two or three Presbyterian pupil teachers' against whom the Roman Catholic chaplain directed his complaint, but admit that they were liable to a severe reprimand, they feel bound to protest against the manner in which the investigation was conducted as unconstitutional, and as most unjust towards the Protestant pupils whose character and interests were involved.

"4th. That the Presbytery protest and appeal against the whole action of the Commissioners of Education in the punishment of the Protestant pupil teachers, on evidence exacted in a manner so unconstitutional; and they further protest and appeal against the punishment itself, as being altogether disproportionate to the offence, and as specially unjust to several of the pupils.

"5th. That, for the reasons now stated, the Presbytery instruct the committee to lay the report, with the resolutions now adopted, before the Commissioners, and to require that the sentence of expulsion and fines shall be repealed; and that reparation shall be made to those of the Protestant pupil teachers who have been 'severely reprimanded' for an alleged offence, of which they are entirely innocent.

"6th. That the committee be instructed to require from the Commissioners that proportion in the teaching staff in the Belfast Model School to which the Presbyterian Church is entitled; and that a statement of the unfair distribution of the supplemental fund amongst the teachers of the different denominations shall be set before the board, that it may be rectified.

"7. That whilst this Presbytery desire to co-operate cordially with the Commissioners in a vigorous and impartial inspection of their schools, yet inasmuch as it is currently reported that changes in the Head and District Inspectors in Belfast have been sought and partially yielded, on the ground of concession to the prejudices of the Roman Catholics, they feel bound on that account to request that, in present circumstances, no change shall be made in the local officers of the Board.

"8th. That the committee be instructed to lay before his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant their report and resolutions; and that they be empowered to take such other steps as they may consider necessary, in order to vindicate the claims of justice, and to secure the confidence of all denominations in the impartial administration of the National System of Education in Ireland.

"Belfast, September 7, 1860."

THE ROAD MURDER.

The following is the reply of the Home Office to the memorial from Bath, praying for a Commission of Inquiry:—

"Whitehall, Sept. 3, 1860.

"SIR,—I have received and laid before Sir G. Lewis a memorial, signed by yourself and many other highly respectable gentlemen of Bath and its neighbourhood, calling the attention of the Secretary of State to the murder lately committed at Road. You represent in this statement that the family in whose house the murder took place may be collectively responsible for it, but the individuals of which it is composed have not in the proceedings which have taken place been examined and cross-examined as to their complicity in that frightful transaction. You add that, in your opinion, such an inquiry is necessary for the ends of justice, and you pray Sir George Lewis to grant a special commission for the investigation of the crime, as the ordinary means have entirely failed. I am directed by Sir George Lewis to inform you that he is satisfied, upon deliberate consideration of this matter, that he would not be justified in advising her Majesty to create an exceptional and extraordinary tribunal for the purpose of interrogating persons suspected of this murder. To supersede in a case of this description the established courts of justice, which are governed by well-known and carefully-defined rules, and to establish by royal authority in their stead a commission exercising new and arbitrary power of examination, unknown to the English law, would be, in his opinion, highly unconstitutional, and a departure from the principles upon which this country has long been governed. The doctrine that, in cases of great obscurity and difficulty like the present, on which the existing law appears at first to be insufficient, that law is to be strained or altogether superseded, appears to Sir G. Lewis to be of a most dangerous description. The rules which govern our ordinary courts are intended, not only for the detection of guilt, but also for the protection of innocence from unjust accusations; and when the crime is of so grievous a nature as to excite a strong feeling of horror and indignation in the public mind, a strict adherence to those rules is absolutely necessary for the fair and impartial administration of justice—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"H. WADDINGTON.

"The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Bath."

It is satisfactory to know, however, that, although a Royal Commission has been refused, the Government have intimated to the Wiltshire magistrates a desire that the matter be further inquired into, and, in accordance with the hints given, the magistrates have retained Mr. Slack, of Bath, a solicitor of great experience in criminal proceedings, and in every way calculated to pursue the investigation, to go into the whole case, beginning *de novo*. The whole of the depositions have been laid before Mr. Slack, who has held a conference with the magistrates thereon, and has subsequently had several of the inmates of the house under examination at his house in Bath. The inquiry is, of course, strictly private, and at present it is impossible to say what the result will be; but we have reason to believe that the public will ere long have the opportunity (which they have all along craved for) of hearing what the inmates have to say about this wicked murder, by examination in public court. If such a course does not lead to a conviction of the guilty party, it will at least have the effect of removing from the public mind many erroneous impressions which have sprung out of the unsatisfactory private examinations hitherto held.

It is stated in a Bath paper that Mr. Kent, not being satisfied that Mr. Slack is acting on Government authority, has declined to be examined by him.—*Globe.*

THE METROPOLITAN HALL SPECIAL SERVICES.

Yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, at the three o'clock special service held in the Metropolitan Hall, the Rev. John Hall of this city was the special preacher. The subject of his discourse was "The Story of a Good Man's Life." The attendance was both large and respectable. The service was commenced by the Rev. Thomas Scott giving out Robison's beautiful hymn, beginning

"Guide me, O thou great Jehovah,
Pilgrim, through this barren land",

and throughout which the poet beseeches the guidance and direction of the Almighty through life's greatest trials in very splendid imagery. The preacher next engaged in prayer, and afterwards read Scripture lessons from portions of the 4th, 11th, and 15th chapters of the Acts of the Apostles, wherein is stated how Joses, a Levite, of the island of Cyprus, sold all his lands and gave its produce to the Apostles, in order to help them in spreading the Gospel, and how he afterwards, as Barnabas, went as a missionary with Paul to Cyprus and other places. The subject of his discourse was thus—the story of the labours and difficulties of the good man Joses, surnamed by the Apostles Barnabas. His text was taken from the 11th chap. of Acts, and 24th verse. He commenced by drawing attention to the way in which inspiration had written about the person he was going to address them about. They were told in the text that he was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith, and that much people was added to the Lord through him. He desired them for himself to remember that it was in consequence of the faith and the gift of grace that was in the good man that he had been instrumental in influencing others. He hoped, then, that they all remembered the great purpose for which they had gathered together that afternoon—that it was to engage in prayer and praise to God that He would bless them with grace and increase their faith in order that they might promote His glory amongst men. The present times were peculiar in some respects resembling those of the time when the Apostle had written his text. Through the way in which the believers were manifesting the virtues of their new belief many of the people had been turned to the Lord. They were told that many of the people who possessed lands or houses sold them, and brought the prices and laid them down at the Apostle's feet. They were told that among the rest came Joses, a Levite, who had lands in Cyprus, which he sold, and that he laid the money which he had got for them at the Apostle's feet also. Shortly after this he was given a new name by the Apostles, who called him Barnabas. He believed he was one of the 70 who had been sent out to proclaim the truth; his act in selling his lands and giving the money to the Apostles was one that in this country would be now characterised as an act of munificent benevolence. But he believed that, in doing it, he was only doing a natural act—was simply following the promptings of his changed heart as others had done. No applause was given to him for the act, nor did he believe that he deserved any; the act was thought to be quite natural and proper, for they were told that the disciples had all things in common. They did not look upon the things they possessed as their own, but as belonging to the brethren, so far as they had need. Now, although he was not going to advocate French Socialism, yet he did say that, if God in His providence should think fit to bring about a similar state of things in the world to what existed at the time when the disciples had so acted, it would be quite proper for them so to do again. There was a natural reflex influence springing from such conduct, which influenced numbers all around. This had been the case with Barnabas, for they were told that much people was added to the Lord. This was seen in the case of the conduct of an English baronet's son, when he went out into a wild part of the country in order to preach to a lot of colliers. When his brother, who was sent to bring him back again, found him engaged in the act of preaching to a large number of pitmen, he saw great numbers of the latter in tears, and as they (the tears) streamed down their faces, they were washing white portions of the colliers begrimed faces. The brother, on sight of such a scene, instead of endeavouring to reason his younger brother from it, encouraged him to continue in it. Yet there was a reflect influence springing from actions like that of young Rowland Hill which told powerfully for good on all who beheld them. Again, was there not a reflex influence arising from acts like that of the mother of young Philip Doddridge, who, when her boy was too delicate to go to school, taught him herself from the old Dutch tales which she had in her English farm-house. Yes, to her acts the Christian world was indebted for his (Doddridge's) "Holy Living and Holy Dying," "Family Expositor," &c. Was there not the same arising from the act of the faithful old minister, who had locked young Jay in his study, at the age of sixteen, and would not let him out until he had written a sermon. That act, they were told, in the life of the Rev. Mr. Jay had had a most mighty influence on his whole life afterwards. Those examples, then, ought to tell them how great was the reflex of good acts done to promote the glory of God, and they should induce them to cry out, "Oh! lead me and guide me, for Thy mercies' sake." They told powerfully for both time and eternity. About the time of the persecution which arose amongst the believers soon after the death of Stephen, they were told that great numbers were scattered abroad throughout Phenice, Cyprus, and Antioch, and that they preached the Word only to the Jews; but certain of them, belonging to Cyprus and Cyrene, preached it to the Greeks at Antioch. The effect of their preaching was such that news was carried up to Jerusalem about a great awakening which had taken place down at Antioch, and the Apostles looking around for a fit man to send down to them, pitched upon Barnabas, who was full of faith and of the Holy Ghost, and they sent him down accordingly. Now, when he went down on his evangelistic mission there were no works on pastoral theology to guide him, nor any missionary reports either. Yet, how devotedly and with what singleness of heart did he enter upon his work! There was no desire to do it by half with him. Not he went through with it. It was no spasm of Christian feeling. The question with him was how could he advance the glory of God, and cause the people to cleave to Him? In order to extend his influence and increase the work of conversion, He sent for Saul from Tarsus whom he had known previously, and when he came to him they continued to labour a whole year in Antioch. He would call their attention to another scene in the life of this good man. When certain prophets came down from Jerusalem, amongst whom was Agabus, they brought information that there was going to be a famine. The consequence was that the brethren at Antioch agreed to raise a subscription for the brethren at Jerusalem, and every man agreed to give according to his ability. This was an important fact for them to consider. Barnabas and Saul were to carry the money to Jerusalem. It had been sometimes asserted by preachers, when advocating the cause of missions, that, in a commercial point of view, they always repaid those who promoted them; but there was a fact in proof. For it was from Jerusalem that missionaries were first sent down to Antioch, and there was the fact of the converted in that city sending back to the brethren in Jerusalem help in their time of need. Verily, there was that scattered, and yet it tended not to poverty, and there was that saved, and yet became not rich. He next proceeded to sketch the labours of Paul, Barnabas, and Mark, in Cyprus, and said that their want of success was doubtless for good afterwards. The people of that island were then bound to a system of the most degraded superstition—worshipping Venus or Jupiter. The island had on it then 3,000,000 of people, whereas now it had only 30,000, living in the greatest wretchedness. He afterwards narrated, interestingly, the separation of Paul and Barnabas, in consequence of the latter wanting to take with him John, surnamed Mark, again who had left him before in Pamphylia. Paul wanted to take Silas, and, in consequence of this difference, the two (Paul and Barnabas) separated and went their different ways. The one was accompanied by Mark, and the other by Silas, and who could doubt, asked Mr Hall, but that the preaching of the Gospel amongst the Gentiles had been far more extensive and effectual in consequence? He afterwards drew attention to the controversy which took place amongst the believers at Antioch, in relation to circumcision, and concluded by exhorting the congregation to imitate the patriotism, affection, humility, and devotedness of the good man Barnabas, in the service of God, and care for his friends and country. The discourse was very interesting, and full of instruction regarding the condition and trials of the early Christians. The service was concluded by the singing of the Doxology and the pronouncing of the benediction, shortly after half-past four, when the congregation dispersed.

REVISION COURT.

This court was opened on Saturday by Messrs. Shaw and O'Hara, the Revising Barristers. Mr. John Martin and Mr. Atkinson appeared for the Conservatives, and Mr. Costello for the Radicals. Mr. O'Hara was engaged during the entire day going over the original list of freemen. The claim of John Isaac Abbot, freeman by right of grandbirth, was objected to by the Radicals, and Mr. Costello said they had similar objections to make to several hundred persons. Mr. O'Hara said he would make no decision at present upon the question, but that Mr. Shaw and he would sit together on some future day to consider it.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Patrick Maunsell was brought before the presiding magistrate, charged with stealing a pair of trousers from the shop 72, Dame-street. It appeared they were exposed for sale on a peg, and the prisoner, considering they would look better on him, appropriated them to his own use. He was arrested at the instance of James Maher, who saw him take the article, and on being searched in the station-house, a number of documents were discovered in his possession, which led the authorities to believe he is a ticket-of-leave man.

The case was remanded for further inquiry.

James Brophy was sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, or to find security for his future good conduct, for having attempted self-destruction while confined in a cell at Kilmainham station-house. He was in prison on a charge of assault, and soon after being placed in the cell the attention of the policeman in charge was attracted to it by a gurgling noise. On opening the door he found that the prisoner had tied a piece of cord round his neck, with which he attempted to strangle himself.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—SATURDAY.

Cornelius Manifold was brought up on remand, charged with drinking in an unlicensed house in Swift's-row. It appears that under the 17th and 18th Vic. the magistrates have power to issue a warrant against any house in which it is suspected that liquor is sold without licence. One was granted to Acting-inspector Craven, who found a tumbler of punch before the defendant, in the aforesaid house, and arrested him.

Mr. Sidney appeared for the defendant, and argued the case at considerable length on a former day. He denied the right of the officer to arrest his client under such a warrant, and called upon the magistrate to state a case for the Queen's Bench. On Saturday, however, he withdrew his plea, and the defendant was fined 2s 6d.

Eliza Martin was brought up on remand by Police-constable 84 C, charged with having in her possession a wooden tub for which she could not satisfactorily account.—She was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Eliza O'Shea was brought up in custody of Police-constable 44 C, charged by Thomas Loyd Harris, with jumping into the Liffey, on the 7th inst., with the intention of destroying herself. Mr. Harris jumped in after her, and, with the assistance of the above-named constable, and 151 A, she was rescued.—She was ordered to find bail, or be imprisoned for three months.

Mr. David Rogerson, of Smithfield, was summoned by Sergeant Monahan, by direction of the police authorities for obstructing the footpath and carriage way in Phœnix-street, on the 30th August, by erecting sheep pens before his premises. The complainant stated that under the act it was the duty of the police to keep all the approaches to the market clear. Phœnix-street was one of these approaches, and pens were never erected there before. The penalty for such obstruction was 45.

Mr. Sidney, who appeared for Mr. Rogerson, said he was prepared to prove that the act of erecting pens in Phœnix-street did not fall within the spirit of the section. The object of the Legislature was, that all the approaches to an around the market should be kept clear for the convenience of the public resorting to it. But Phœnix-street now is virtually a part of the market, and there is as good a right to erect pens there as there is to erect them in West Arran-street. These pens, too, are removed always before one o'clock, and generally much earlier, and the public have never made any complaint about them.

The Magistrate said he did not see how at present he could deal with the matter. There was a difficulty as to what were the exact limits of the market, and which it was not his province to determine.

Mr. Sidney—Until you can mark out the actual limits of the market, you cannot call such an act as the one in question an obstruction.

The Magistrate said it would be better to leave the matter to be regulated by the Lord Mayor. If no public inconvenience arose from the erecting of these pens, he did not think that the regulation referred to should be enforced, for by doing so the greatest injury might be done to the public and the trades themselves, as it would, perhaps, deprive them of those facilities for carrying on business which they required. This, however, was a matter for the Lord Mayor, and if it were ascertained that there was not sufficient room in Smithfield at present, in his opinion the Corporation should sanction the spreading of the market, to which every encouragement should be given. As the present complaint was made merely by the police, and not by any one who felt aggrieved from the alleged obstruction, he would not impose a penalty; at the same time the police had acted properly in bringing the matter before the magistrates. This was altogether a matter of municipal regulation, and which could be settled by the Lord Mayor. He would allow the case to stand over for one month, and in the meantime the Lord Mayor should be consulted, to know what steps he intended to take in the matter.

A NOBLE IN TROUBLE.

At Westminster Police-court on Saturday the Earl of Kingston was charged with being drunk and assaulting the police, and refusing to pay his cab fare of 10s.

Police-constable Kilick 511 A, said at two o'clock this morning he was fetched to Morley's Hotel to eject the defendant, who was drunk and refused to leave the hotel, also refusing to pay a cab fare. The porter turned him out, and after the cabman had driven him to Scotland-yard, he charged him with refusing to pay his fare, and they drove to the station in King-street. The cabman then received his lordship's address and went away, and witness accompanied defendant, by his request, to Smith-street, Westminster. He refused to go in there, asked witness to go to Queen-square with him, and then, without a word, turned round, struck witness in the face, and kicked him twice on the shin.

Defendant declared that the constable had grossly perjured himself. He had insulted him, and in insulting him insulted the House of Lords, of which he was an honourable member. His lordship then made a long, vague statement, which had nothing to do with the charge; and on Mr. Paynter asking him again what defence he had to make, he said he had not assaulted the constable, and was not drunk.

Mr. Paynter asked if the constable had any witnesses?

George Starr, 32 A, proved being at King-street, when the defendant, cabman, and policeman came; the cabman charged him with being drunk and refusing to pay his fare, but was told that was a matter for a magistrate, and the cabman left, when his lordship asked the constable to accompany him to a friend's, and he gave the constable permission to do so. His lordship was very drunk. Another constable was about to be called, but

Mr. Paynter said there was no necessity for it.

The cabman then stated that he had driven the defendant about for some hours, and at last set him down at Morley's Hotel, where, after waiting two hours, he was sent down a paper where to get his fare, but as it was perfectly unintelligible he went up for the money, but could not get it, and the defendant refused to leave the hotel, talking about blackening the waiter's eyes. He then drove him to the station.

Defendant went into another long preamble, when he was stopped by Mr. Paynter, whom he insulted, telling him he did not administer justice; and at length, after defendant had admitted striking the constable,

Mr. Paynter said it was most shocking to see a peer of the realm behaving himself in such a way, charging all the witnesses with perjury, and insulting the judge himself. He hoped, for the sake of the peerage, that his lordship was the only one who could make such a spectacle of himself through his intemperance.

Defendant (interrupting)—You disgrace the bench you sit on.

Mr. Paynter continued—The charges had been fully proved. He should order his lordship to pay 9s. and costs, cab fare, and 40s. for the assault, or commit him for a month. There were no less than three orders against him for cab fares; and cabmen had, for the future, better be cautious about driving him.

The defendant was then removed.

[illegible]

CO. MAYO KEELOGUES FAIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The annual fair of this place came off on Thursday, the 6th inst., and was one of the largest and best-attended fairs that has taken place in this county for the last twelve months. Cattle of all descriptions were very numerous, and in splendid condition; but, there being less buyers than was expected, cattle sold at a slight reduction, and some colts remained unsold. Fat bullocks, three years old, averaged from £10 to £15 15s—there was only one lot sold at the latter price, by a Mr. Bourke, of Curraleigh; ditto heifers, from £10 to £14 10s, and some even reached as high as £15, but they were in prime condition, and fit for the butcher. Sheep were in good demand, and sold well. Yearling hoggets at from 20s to 30s, and ewes brought from 25s to 36s; lambs from 15s to 20s. Dairy and single cattle were in fiad demand. The horse fair was badly attended by jobbers, consequently very few sales were effected, except among private individuals at a downward tendency.

JOHN HUNTER.—The council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, have caused a beautiful memorial to be placed over the site of the grave of Hunter, now resting in Westminster Abbey, with the following inscription:—"Beneath are deposited the remains of John Hunter, born at Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, N.B., on the 13th of February, 1728. Died in London on the 16th of October, 1793. His remains were removed from the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields to this Abbey on the 28th of March, 1859. The Royal College of Surgeons of England have placed this tablet over the grave of Hunter to record their admiration of his genius as a gifted interpreter of the Divine power and wisdom at work in the laws of organic life, and their grateful veneration for his services to mankind as the founder of scientific surgery." This inscription is deeply cut in brass of a Gothic design, inlaid in a slab of polished red granite, and presents a chaste and elegant appearance. Mr. Weekes, the sculptor, is progressing favourably with the model of the statue, which is to be of marble, and to be placed in the Hunterian Museum. Mr. South, the president of the college, still continues to receive subscriptions towards the foundation of a scholarship after the payment for the statue, in order to perpetuate still more the immortal genius of Hunter. Our Transatlantic brethren have already sent a handsome sum to Mr. South, as a first instalment towards this desirable object. It is right the subscribers to the statue should learn that no portion of their subscriptions have gone towards defraying the expenses of the above beautiful tablet, or the heavy fees consequent on the removal of the remains of Hunter from the church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and their re-interment in Westminster Abbey; the whole of this expense, amounting to a considerable sum, has been paid from the funds of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Holloway's Pills have been placed by the common consent of mankind at the head of internal remedies for removing corruptions from the blood and living tissues of the human body. They have saved thousands year after year from falling a sacrifice to the effects of dyspepsia, dysentery, diarrhœa, constipation, liver complaint, &c., a fact attested by myriads of witnesses. [illegible]

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly Invented Application of
HARDENED GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER,
forming a Permanent, Wholesome, fabulously Light, and Flexile Frame, as a base for their celebrated Tinted Mineral Teeth.
MESSRS. DAVIES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are prepared to show specimens of Teeth manufactured by [illegible] *Unrivalled Patent*, and will be happy to explain the superior advantages over those made on Metals or Gutta Percha, to all who may favour them with a call. (Consultation free.)
Messrs. Davies also continue to construct their Mineral Teeth upon Gold, Platina, Silver, Bone, or Gutta Percha, when preferred [illegible] and they ensure, by their eminently successful and painless method, the greatest comfort, perfect mastication, and articulation; Unsightly Springs entirely avoided, rendering detection impossible. Decayed Teeth stopped with the Pearl Cement; it is composed of properties that never discolour, and answers where every other kind of stopping has failed.
Stopping or Extracting a Tooth, from 2s 6d; a single Tooth, 5s. A Set from £1. All operations in Dental Surgery skilfully performed.
22, NORTH EARL-STREET, DUBLIN,
Nine doors from Sackville-street.

TEETH.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.
Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India-rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates. Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egar, continues to supply the Loss of Teeth by the aid of a new, critical, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of Vulcanised India Rubber as a substitute or base for the ordinary Gold or Bone Frame. [illegible] Mr. W. EGAR, Dentist, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin). At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egar particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable Fee.

BIRTHS.

Byrne—September 6, at Monkstown, the wife of Captain E. Byrne, of the Cork Steamship Company, of a son.

Dawson—September 6, at Glenfield, county Dublin, the wife of Major Dawson, of a daughter.

Forster—6, Forster Park, Salthill, September 6, Mrs. Captain F. Blake Forster, of a daughter.

Fr[illegible]—September 5, at Belfast, the wife of Theodore F[illegible], Ameri[illegible] Consul, of a son.

Lloyd—September 5th, at Cork, the wife of Captain Lloyd, 57th Regiment, of a son.

Power—September 5, at Grey Friars' House, Gloucester, the wife of Edward Power, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Berry and M'Cormick—September 4, by the Rev. Edward Kennedy, Joseph Berry, Esq., Arran-quay, to Mary, eldest daughter of William M'Cormick, Esq., Currawn, county Mayo.

Buckley and Edmonds—September 6, at Humberstone, Lincolnshire, by the Rev. Chas. Wintbore, John Buckley, Esq., of Sandhurst, Australia, youngest son of the late Henry Buckley, Hillsbro', King's County, to Mary Jane, only child of the late James Edmonds, Esq., of Grimsby, Lincolnshire.

Dancer and Davis—In the Parish Church, Rostrevor, the Rev. Hugh Wray Dancer, Rector of [illegible], to Sarah, eldest daughter of John Davis, Esq., of Dromnevie, King's County.

Figgis and Curtis—Sept. 6, at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. W. P. Walsh, cousin of the bride, M[illegible] Figgis, son of the late Thomas Figgis, Esq., of this city, to Mary Anne, fourth daughter of Thomas H. Curtis, Esq., of Mount [illegible].

Greig and Shannon—September 6, in the Congregational Church, Carrickfergus, by the Rev. W. B. Co[illegible], William Greig, Esq., of Belfast, to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late James Shannon, Esq., of Belfast.

Meredith and Thomas—Sept. 6, at Ballaghaderreen, by the Rev. A. Thomas, A.M., father of the bride, Wm. Meredith, Esq., Constabulary, to Eliza G. Thomas.

Sheppard and Hoare—Sept. 6, at the Cathedral, Waterford, by the Rev. Wm. North Hoare, uncle to the bride, assisted by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Waterford, Henry Wilson Sheppard, Esq., second son of the late John Wilson Sheppard, Esq., of Campsey Ashe, Suffolk, to Louisa Sophia, second daughter of the Very Rev. Edward Newenham Hoare, Dean of Waterford.

DEATHS.

Bride—At Antony, Ballymahon, aged 14, Hubert Bride, youngest son of Arthur Stanley Bride, Esq., late of Broomfield, county Wicklow.

Laurence—September [illegible], Anne, daughter of the late Daniel Laurence, Esq., Ballard Park, county Wicklow.

Nugent—August [illegible], at Kilmacoy Glebe, county Sligo, A. Maria, relict of Captain John Nugent, R.N., late Inspecting Commander C.G., Milford, South Wales.

O'Meara—September 7, Susan, the beloved wife of Rev. Eugene O'Meara, Curate of St. Mark's Parish.

Prendergast—September [illegible], at an advanced age, Mr. J. J. Prendergast, retired officer of Customs.

Stevenson—September [illegible], at Knowsley, Jessie, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George Stevenson, D.D., of Ayr.

White—September 9, at Howth, Juliet, the beloved wife of Thomas F. White, solicitor.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, SEPT. 7.—ARRIVED—New Mary Ann, [illegible], Hibernia (s), Holyhead, [illegible]; Calypso (s), [illegible], goods; Windsor (s), Liverpool, goods; [illegible], Liverpool, [illegible]; [illegible] (s), Glasgow, goods; Naphtali, Liverpool, wheat; [illegible], Carnarvon, slates; Lark, Larne, whiting—[illegible] colliers.

SAILED.—Hibernia (s), Holyhead, goods; [illegible], Belfast, bones; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Windsor, [illegible] goods; Ceres (s), London, goods; John, Stranraer, [illegible]; [illegible], Stranraer, bones.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR—SEPT. 10.
Morning, 5h 40m. Evening, 6h 24m.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES"
For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 13 0	Yearly	[illegible]
Half-yearly	1 [illegible]	Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	0 17 0	Quarterly	[illegible]

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.
All other communications to be addressed to THE EDITOR.
Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, Lawrence E. Knox, Esq., by David Rowan.—Monday, September 10, 1860.

VOL. II. No. 425.

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, [illegible]
Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MON[DAY] 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Angelo [illegible],
Mdlle. Orvil, Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Signor Fallar,
Mdlle. Rita, Signor Kinni,
and Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Profundo, of [illegible] Theatre, &c.
Suggeritore—Signor Oparti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased B[and] under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
On This TUESDAY, SEPT. 11th, MACBETH—Madame Viardot Garcia; Dame, Madame Chier[ici]; Signor Graziani; Banquo, Signor Ciampi; Macduff, [illegible] Luisa; Medico, Signor Kinni.
On Wednesday—"Norma." Thursday—"Rigolet[to]." "Marta." Saturday—"Lucrezia Borgia."
Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that [this is the] only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office is now open.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at E[ight]. Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas; [illegible] 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Up[per] [illegible]. The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepte[d].

ANTIENT CONCERT [ROOMS].
Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILL[ERT BEALE], has the honor to announce A GRAND MORNING CONCERT, On SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, Supported by the following Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot Garcia, Signor Angelo Lu[illegible],
Madame Orvil, Signor Graziani,
Mdlle. Sedlatzek, and Signor Fallar,
Madame Gassier, Signor Ciampi.
Conductor—Signor Vianesi.
Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at T[wo]. Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Br[illegible] Gallery, 3s.; entrance Lombard-street. Tickets to be [had] [illegible] Bussell, Westmoreland-street; Pigott, Grafton-st[reet]; Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; [illegible] moreland-street; Scates, College-green; Wisheart, [illegible] Wisheart, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ROUND-ROOM, ROTU[NDO].
FOR A SHORT SEASON.
The Celebrated and Original
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
AND
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE OPERA TROU[PE],
TOGETHER WITH
Miss JULIA GOULD,
The American Prima Donna.
This Company is from
BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE,
585, BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
And is the only Company in existence that perfo[rms] AMERICAN BURLESQUE OPERA,
On This TUESDAY EVENING, September [11th],
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
In all its varied forms, ending with Buckley's Tra[vestie], Three Acts, on Donizetti's LUCRETIA BORGIA.
Lucretia Borgia, a Black Gal, fond of administering pisen and bad whiskey to her frinds .. Miss JULIA [GOULD]
Gennaro, Captain of Fifty Blackguards, and in love with somebody he don't know, never saw, or heard of .. G. SWAINE
Orsini, fond of everybody's wine, a spinner of long yarns, not confined to truth, a would-be poet, and a fast friend of Gennaro's .. R. B. BUCKL[EY]
Duke Alfonso, a green-eyed Lobster .. J. A. BASQU[E]
Gubetto, agent for Lucretia .. G. LONSDAL[E]
Don Apostolo Greezy Heado .. H. LEAKE.
Body-Guard to the Duke, rather slim .. J. J. MULL[EN]
What-tis-ta .. Master HOW[ARD]
Atolpho Poco-Tempo Si-Dompra-ore .. J. W. ANDRE[WS]
Monks, Venetians, Counts (of no account), Gentlem[en], followers of Gennaro (at dinner-time), Gondoliers of Lric[illegible].
Doors open at Half-past Seven, Entertainment to co[mmence at] Eight o'clock.
Reserved Seats, 3s; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.
Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may [be had] in advance at Wiseheart and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-s[treet]. Children in Arms not admitted.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GA[RDENS].
For the Benefit of the
WIDOWS AND ORPHANS
Of the late JOHN CUNNINGHAM and PATRICK NEILL, wh[o lost their] lives by the fatal accident on Thursday, the 23rd of A[ugust].
Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE,
the Protean Mimic, will give his Popular Entertainm[ent] Acts, consisting of Sketches of Characters, Eccentric Pe[rsonages], New and Original Songs, Imitations of Popular Pe[rformers] (both Vocal and Instrumental), entitled
"BEGONE, DULL CARE,"
OR, THE
Tria Juncta in Uno of Mirth, Music, and Mim[icry].
In which he will pourtray Twelve Distinctly Opposite C[haracters] in appropriate Dresses and Appointments,
On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12th, 1860.
PROGRAMME—PART FIRST.
Portraits of Popular People—Introductory and Illu[strative] dotes—Eloquence made Easy.
Portrait No 1 - - Mr Henry Rus[sell]
Portrait No 2 - - Mr Soloman Sid[illegible]
Portrait No 3 - - Mr Bashful Bil[illegible]
Portrait No 4 - - Miss Mary May
Portrait No 5 - - Mr Semi-Breve
Portraits Nos 6 and 6 - The Villain and [illegible]
A MELO-DRAMATIC SKETCH IN ONE SCE[NE], In which Mr. MACCABE, by a peculiar contrivance of [illegible], personates Two Characters (Male and Female), with a [rapid] change of Voice, Deportment, and Personal Appea[rance], executed so rapidly that he remains throughout the S[cene] at the front of the Stage, in full sight of the audien[ce].
THE CITY OF DUBLIN BELL-RINGERS
Will also Appear, and Perform a variety of Popular A[irs].
PART SECOND.
Jack Junk, Tummas Fowl, Mr Caesar Pompey Bro[wn], Kearney from the Kitchen, Terry O'Mulligan, "The Sham[rock]". To conclude with an extra Grand Display of FIREWORKS!
Under the especial superintendence of Mr. KIRBY, Pyrot[echnist]. his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.
Doors open at Six o'clock; Performances commence pre[cisely at] Seven o'clock.
Admission to Gardens, 1s; Admission to Hall—Reserve S[eats] [illegible] Promenade, free.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic G[ames], MONDAY next, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860, under [the dis]tinguished Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, who has signified his intention of being present, and bein[g the] meeting of the season, under the management of the C[ommittee]. Competition Committee—J. J. D. Latouche, Esq.; Cap[tain] 78th Regt.; R. C. Christian, Esq.; H. R. Murray, Es[q.]; Hearn, 78th Regt.; T. S. Brunskill, Esq. On this occasion [the fol]lowing valuable prizes will be competed for:—A magnifi[cent] large belt, three splendid silver cups, and twenty silver [illegible]. Flat and Hurdle Races of all descriptions, from a Five [illegible] to a 100 Yards Race; also Vaulting with the hands and [pole], putting the 42lb. weight from the shoulder, and by the ring, [&c.] Athletic Games. Programmes of which, and all particul[ars], had on application to Mr. JOHN LEVETT, at the College [illegible] [Kil]dare-street, who will also take further entries up to September 15th. Gentlemen only eligible to compete.
By the kind permission of Colonel Clarke, the splendid [band of] the Royal Scots Greys will attend.
At half-past seven in the evening the grounds will be illu[minated], and a scratch-race take place; and the amusements wil[l conclude] with a Grand Display of Fireworks, by Mr John [illegible] Grafton-street.
Gates open at half-past two, and Competition commen[ces on the] arrival of his Excellency, at half-past three o'clock.
On this occasion the admission will be—Promenade a[nd] [illegible] 2s. 6d.; Upper Ground, 1s.; after Six, Promenade 1s.; Upper [illegible] 6d.; after 7 o'clock, 6d. to all; children half price.
J. J. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Sec.

£5 REWARD.—Lost, or taken through mistak[e], on board the steamer "Telegraph," at Kingstow[n], night of Thursday, the 6th instant, a Dark Blue DESPATC[H BOX] with Brass Handle. A Piece of Leather cut off near [illegible] showing the Wood. On the top were the initials "C. C." [It] contained Papers which are of no value but to the own[er]. The above Reward will be paid for its recovery on application [at] [illegible] Dame-street.

SPECIAL SERVICE[S].
ST. MARK'S CHURCH.
Sermon THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, at Eight o'cl[ock], Ven. JOHN GREGG, D.D.

ST. BRIDGET'S PAR[ISH].
It is intended that the
PARISH CHURCH
shall be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, [illegible]. Noon Service (12 o'clock).
After the Sermon a collection will be made on accoun[t of] Church alterations and repairs.
W. G. CARROLL, A.M., Incumbe[nt].
J. G. BOILEAU, CHARLES GAMES, } Churchwardens.

ADELAIDE HOSPITAL, DUBL[IN].
The Pupils' Residency, 27, PETER-STREET, has been Re[illegible] during the Vacation, the Fees have been considerably redu[ced, and] such arrangements made as to secure a thoroughly comfort[able and] first-class home for students, who shall have all the pr[ivileges and] advantages connected with the Hospital, and also a Resident's [illegible] vals for each Session, which is so much valued. Referen[ces as to] respectability and steadiness required.—Application for terms [to be] made to Mr. MARK BALLARD, Manager, also Proprietor [of the] Visitors' Home, 10 and 11, York-street, Dublin.
The Winter Session commences first Monday in Octo[ber].

THE ADELAIDE HOSPI[TAL],
PETER-STREET, DUBLIN.
President—The EARL of RODEN.
Daily experience proves the necessity of immediate prov[ision for] the fever and contagious diseases seeking admission to this [Hospital]. Plans and specifications for a Detached Building capable of [illegible] [twenty] Beds are now before the committee. It will req[uire] £800 to make this essential and important addition. The [illegible] tion, the blessings of which are already so widely felt and [acknow]ledged, must thus, of course, be proportionately increased.
Contributions towards this object will be most thankfully [received] by any member of the committee; by the Honorary Sec[retary], Rev. C. S. Stanford, D.D.; or at the Hospital, by John [illegible], Assistant-Secretary.

THE undersigned desire to bring before the notic[e of the] benevolent public the following very peculiar and d[istressing] case:—A Gentleman highly educated, a Graduate of D[ublin], [illegible] Variety of blameless character, is at present in the most d[istressing] circumstances owing to a public situation which he held b[eing] done away with, and his being since unable to [obtain any] other permanent employment. He has a Wife and a fa[mily of] children to maintain, out of his present precarious car[illegible] amounting only to a few shillings in the week; they are o[ften] in want of the bare necessaries of life. We can [testify to his] respectability and desire to live by the fruit of his own la[bour], are also convinced that if by an effort on the part of a fe[w] friends, his present liabilities (amounting to about £10[illegible]) paid up, and a few more pounds (say £20) given, to set [him up in] a Commission Agency, in joining which he has an opp[ortunity] at present, if he could command the small necessary cap[ital], [he would] be once more able to support himself and his family in [comfort and] independence.
The following contributions have been already received:
G. S. SMYTH, D.D., Brookboro'. A. M. POLLOCK, A.M[illegible]
C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Dublin. J. J. MACSORLEY, A.M[illegible]
C. M. FLEURY, D.D., Dublin. JOHN RAINSFORD, [illegible]
H. VERSCHOYLE, A.M., Dublin. Baggot-street.
Contributions will be received by any of the above[, or by the] TREASURER, Thomas H. M'Dermott, 10, Kildare-street, D[ublin]. Rev. Hugh M'Neile, D.D., Liverpool, £1; Rev. Han[illegible] Verschoyle, £1; A Lady, per John Rainsford, £1; Rev. [illegible] Vernon, Wexford, Callan, and Rev. J. Alexander, [illegible] Brooke, Dr. Tweedy £1 each, and Rev. John Gregg [illegible] Rev. Dr. Stanford.